YES!

"P & O"

IS 10 YEARS OLD.

PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,111—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th Dec,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th ,,
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5043	F. N. Tillard	12th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfit	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th November, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Dec., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosoa	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 5 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,042	23rd Dec., 1900.

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, *Agent.*

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydenot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 12th Dec., 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 7th December, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 6th December, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 26th December.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 19th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

S. S. SIRIUS.

THE above Steamer LEAVING early in DECEMBER, has comfortable accomodation for limited number of Cabin Passengers for LONDON via ANTWERP SHING, Fare Rs. 400. For particulars apply to

WILLIAM M. BELL,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road,

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Dec.
,, Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th January, 1901.	A Coanzoneri
S.S INDEPENDENT	2852	24th February, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	28.1	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets,	Return Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357	550	577 8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	..	..	--	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th December, 1900.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

G. DELAYA, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

KEMP & Co., LD.,

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. BOLTON & CO.,

are selling the surplus stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PLATED WARE.
SMOKER'S REQUISITES.
TRAVELLING BAGS.
JEWELLERY.
POCKET BOOKS.
CARD CASES.
RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
SHAVING SETS.
TOYS in Great Variety.
STATIONERY.
PERFUMES.
SCENT BOTTLES.
PHOTO FRAMES.
ETC., ETC.

GIFTS
Suitable for Everybody.

Note Address—

KEMP & Co., LD.,
Next Bombay Club,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HUNGARIAN RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS OF SPECIAL QUALITY AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.

John Roberts & Co. Ld.

BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND

DRUG MERCHANTS.

The Company's Dispensaries and Laboratories are supervised by Experienced European Chemists, and Customers may have absolute confidence in all Medicines and Preparations which are sent out.

ENGLISH DRUGS
OF GUARANTEED PURITY,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
OF BEST SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURE
AND ALL MATERIALS AND IMPLEMENTS USED IN
HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES
IN ANY QUANTITIES FROM STOCK.

ESTIMATES PREPARED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN WITH RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS, &c.

ALL GOODS are of guaranteed quality, nothing inferior is kept in stock, and all Drugs and Medicinal and Chemical Preparations are up to the standard laid down by the BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

'XMAS, 1900.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their ORDERS for 'XMAS.

		Rs.	a.	
'XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated	at Re.	1	0	per lb.
'XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced	,, ,,	1	4	,,
'XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced	,, ,,	1	8	,,
'XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations	,, Rs.	2	0	,,

English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, etc., etc.,

French and Nepolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.

Italian Pastry and Small Cakes prepared Daily.

Maeringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Dessarts.

Fresh made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.

Fresh made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream.

Nougats, Almond, Pralines, etc.,

Crystallized Fruits, Fine Choix.

Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers.

All of the Best and prepared at Shortest Notice.

'XMAS AND WEDDING CRACKERS, BEST AND FINEST QUALITY,

N.B.—This year our 'Xmas Cakes will all bear our stamp.

F. CORNAGLIA

IMPORTER OF OILMAN'S STORES **F. CORNAGLIA,** AND FANCY GOODS.

BOMBAY, 83, 85, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BRANCH :—Esplanade Road. POONA, East Street Camp.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE *THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF*

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF *THE PRESS* AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH *IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.*

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, *if previous*, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

*** Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.**

*** Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.**

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premium paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

*** The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.**

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 2. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.) V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," *No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.*

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK **PILSENER BEER.**

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
BERTRAM THE GREAT,
Who has been specially commanded
ON THREE OCCASIONS
To appear before
THE QUEEN.
Will introduce
new and marvellous
Illusions
never witnessed in India before.
DON'T MISS
Seeing the Greatest Magician
OF THE AGE.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Soldiers and Sailors half price to the second and back seats.
Doors open 8-30.
Performance commences 9-30 p. m.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

T. EMPSON,
Business Manager.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE DECEMBER MEETING of the Corporation will be held on THURSDAY, the 6th DECEMBER, 1900, at 3 P.M., and the ADJOURNED NOVEMBER MEETING at 3-30 P.M., the same day.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

1st December, 1900.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED an OFFICE in BOMBAY, Corner Share Bazaar, Apollo Street, for IMPORT and EXPORT and have authorized Mr. O. ERNST to SIGN our Firm per procuration.

COSSER & Co.

Karachi, 3, December, 1900.

NOTICE.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that with the PERMISSION of Government, the above FERRIES will CEASE to ply from MONDAY the 31st instant.

SHEPHERD & Co.,
Contractors Harbour Steam Ferries.

Bombay, 1st December 1900.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, up to the 15th of December next, for the DESTRUCTION or REMOVAL of the wreck of the H. S. BRAHMANI which is lying in 3 fathoms of water at the entrance to Karwar Harbour bearing S. W. 3-10 from the Oyster Rock Light House.

The Collector of Salt Revenue does not bind himself to accept any Tender.

J. L. JENKINS,
Collector of Salt Revenue.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL RAILS AND CAST IRON SCRAP.

THE MANAGER is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of December 1900, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Railway's Cashier on receipt of advice of acceptance of offer.

DELIVERY.—The material to be removed within 30 days after payment.

NOTE.—The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st December 1900.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRETTY NECKLACES in delicate Chains, for wear close round throat. A number of patterns for selection. MARCKS & Co. Ld., Bombay & Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW SILK TIES.—Latest Styles. Wide End Silk Scarfs, from Rs. 2-8. Smart Silk Ties for Bows, Re. 1-8. Made up Fancy Silk Bows, Re 1-8. Rich Silk Scarfs for Sailor Knots, Rs 2-0. Hunting or Riding Scarves, from Re 1-12—ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

MORTON MAJU'S BOMBAY TEA ASSOCIATION is temporarily REMOVED to the SECOND FLOOR of the same Building.

BARGAIN! Our GIANT PACKET of 100 Assorted, Folding, Mechanical, Plain and Comic 'XMAS CARDS for Rs. 3 only. Trial Solicited.—SHROFF BROS., Fort.

WANTED, from 1st January, 1901, a thoroughly competent PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR to take charge of open line. Salary commencing at Rs. 150, per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to CHIEF ENGINEER, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS up to LIFE SIZE made in Various styles, with high class finish, without losing tone, likeness, and character, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H I M the Queen Empress of India, Bombay and Secunderabad.

FOR SALE.—One WHEEL CUTTING MACHINE, complete by John Hetherington and Sons, Ld., working at Mill, for further particular apply to the MANAGER, Soonderdass Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

LARGE FLAT TO LET, at Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder. Apply to the MANAGER, Apollo Hotel.

ELECTRIC PUNKAHS, Storage Batteries, and Dynamos, stocked by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or seperately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply 'STAMPS,' Care of this paper.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. Bhat, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers, for rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

COCA WINE.—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per bottle, Rs. 2-4. 35 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIPGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold..................	17
Examination and Certificate..........................	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Paper.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture consisting of teakwood wardrobes almyrah, conversation and reclining couches, sofas, sliding dining table, chairs, aviary, coir matting, etc., the property of a gentleman.

6 silver and copper Transvaal coins.
1 large size stereoscope, with views.
1 semi-grand piano, by Collard and Collard.
1 ebonized cottage piano by Royal Pianoforte Co. London.
2 dalmeyer's portrait lenses.
1 whole plate photographic camera with two double slides and stand by Lancaster rapid rectilinear lens by Wray, printing frames, developing dishes, etc.
10 cases enamelled ware, consisting of soup plates, soup bowls, tea kettles, tumblers, etc.

On account of the concerned:—
1 new No. 1 Wrap Reel for ascertaining the length of yarns fitted with polished and lacquered brass arms and wheel dial and striking apparatus to record 120 yards, etc. by Messrs John Nesbitt.
1 new No. 1 yarn Tester for testing yarn from 0 to 130 lbs with large gauge and brass fittings and mounted on polished baywood board by John Nesbitt.
1 new weighing scales for Leas or Rovings complete with brass fittings by Avery Ld.
1 four ton Hydraulic gauge 7 in. by Schaffer and Budenberg.

AT 2 P.M.

1 new gent's bicycle "President."
1 Humber bicycle with Dunlop tyres very little used.
A number of second-hand bicycles.
1 high dog-cart with rubber-tyred wheels and one spare set of iron-tyred wheels, with axle, in running order.
1 set of English leather harness, single, jool, blue cloth horse rug, and stable requisites.
1 second-hand light victoria, in good order.
1 double-seated brougham.
And any other horses and carriages which may be offered.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th inst. at 2 P.M. Messrs. CROWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of dressed and undressed dolls, wooden toys consisting of carts, waggons, rocking horses figures, rattles, cricket sets, rubber balls, foot balls, crocquet same sample platedware, plush and leather goods, albums, picture books, christmas carts, etc.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN AND COTTON. GOODS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th and THURSDAY, the 6th instant at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Messrs. King, King & Co.'s offices, the stock in trade of Messrs. M. Sidick & Co., Tailors and Out-fitters, of the Great Western Hotel, closing business, consisting of pieces of cashmere, coatings coloured flannels, venetian, calico, tweed, serge flannel, silk, striped shirtings, cambrics cellular cloth, white drill, cotton duck, corduroy and kahki cloth, ready made cashmere and flannel suits, Gladstone and hand bags, overland, trunks, holdalls, blankets, railway rugs, stocking, socks, silk handkerchiefs, dress shirts, neckties, braces, collars, Ellwood and Straw hats, silk umbrellas, waterproof coats, and bedsheets, shop furniture consisting of glass show cases, glass cupboards, shelves stands etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and is on view.

SALE OF MALABAR TEAK LOGS.

On FRIDAY next, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, by order of the Executor of the will of the late Hajee Fatehmahomed Hajee Oosman.

About 1100 Round logs of Malabar teak in lots to suit purchases.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1900, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 3 p.m., the following:—

By order of Sha[illegible]ka Khoosnal and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Badsha & Co., and of Muljee Munjee—
S M & Co. 291—222-25—4 bales dhoties
221—165-70—6 bales dhoties.
296—213-20—8 bales dhoties.
295—188-193—6 bales dhoties.

WEEKLY SALE

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, at 2 p.m., the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Khimjee Chatoorbhoy—
2 cases begian cheek.

On account of the concerned.—
4 bales each 200 pieces 48 by 78 red blankets.
One lot muslin and coloured prints.
One lot about 87 pieces printed Jeypore door curtains.
One lot wines comprising Italian Claret, Medoc St. Julian Claret, Burgundy, Chambertin Sherry, Beer, Hock, Whisky, etc.
One lot miscellaneous articles consisting of one second-hand half-plate Camera, with stand lense and dark slide, one enlarging lantern with 5 condensol, one Graphophone, plated forks and spoons, enamelled tumblers, etc.
1 Iron safe double doors, by S. F. Turner, 32 by 30 by 21.
2 ,, single door ,, ,, 24 by 26
6 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 34

SALE OF A VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT CHANDUNWADI.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction, if not previously sold by private contract, on the premises, the undermentioned property, at 4 in the afternoon:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land at Chandunwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 335 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by a passage, on the west by the property of Rustomjee Dossabhoy Shet, on the north by the property of the late Muncherjee Jamsetjee Wadia, and on the south by the property of the late Bomanjee Hormasjee Wadia, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax, under Collectors old No. 580 and new No. 2759, old Survey No. 69 and new Survey No 8209.

Private offers for the above property will be received at the office of the Auctioneers any day before the day of sale.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Ripon Cottage, Ripon Road, Jacob Circle, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, rich Japanese and China flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, carpets, lone handsome and strong English built victoria by "Kesterton," one bay Arab pony, a set of single harness, a lot of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. J. CLARKE Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 9th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, one Mahogany square piano by Soundy and Co., rich Japanese and China flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of D. I. Reuben, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record): over them

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

"HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE," Little Miss Muffett and other nursery designs in Spoons Forks, Cups, &c., in sterling Silver. The latest Novelties, in presentation, Silver, Ware for Children. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER, 1900.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms of very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,, 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT to PLY a STEAM FERRY between Bombay and the following places:—
URAN, HOG ISLAND, ULWA, MANDWA, KARANJA, REWAS, AND DHARAMTAR;
for a period of five years.

The terms of the Contract may be seen on calling at the office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag, or the Collector of Bombay, Customs House.

Tenders will be received so as to reach the Collector up to 30th October, 12 noon.

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Collector, Kolaba.

Alibag, 9th November, 1900.

No. 1187.

TENDERS with detailed specifications will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office up to noon of FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1901, for the construction and SUPPLY of TWO WOODEN or COMPOSITE STEAM FERRY BOATS for the Johore Straits. (See Admiralty Chart No. 2403).

Length 90 feet over all
Breadth not less than 17 feet
Maximum draft 7 feet.

The vessels to be of sufficient stability to carry passengers on a shade deck about one half of their length.

To be driven by single or twin screw engines at a speed of 9 1-2 knots on the measured mile. If composite built, the frames and scantlings throughout to be accessible for painting and preservation from corrosion. Ceiling to be dispensed with as far as possible, what ceiling there is to be of hard wood. The outside planking to be of teak of substantial thickness.

If of wood to be built of Java teak or Panaga crooks for frames, &c., with teak planking and hard wood ceiling.

The boats to be sheathed to well above the water line with 18 oz. yellow metal.

Tenderer must state the price—1st with fittings to burn liquid fuel, carrying a sufficient supply to steam about 500 knots—2nd with fittings for burning wood fuel—3rd with fittings which can be altered for burning liquid or wood fuel as found expedient.

The boats must be built for and fitted with towing hooks and other fittings and gear for towing a 40 ton tongkang.

On short mast forward for light and signalling and a teak wood dinghy to be supplied with each vessel.

First Class and Native passenger accommodation to be separate. Space for baggage to be provided below.

Any further information can be obtained from the Master Attendant, Singapore. The Tenders to state the date on which the boats can be completed and delivered in Singapore.

The Government does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore, 22nd October, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple ...	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19 BANK STREET BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENT
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

HUNTLY BLEND.
A good wholesome Whisky
at a Moderate Price.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

R. H. HALL & CO.,
EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND LONDON.
HEAD OFFICE; 11, HART STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
TELEGRAMS AND CABLES:—"ECOSSAISE, LONDON."
Sole Proprietors of the following
OLD FASHIONED HIGHLAND
MALT WHISKIES
PURE AND MATURE.

As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy, and Medical Staff Corps, Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.

The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in Wood. Every cork, capsule, label and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. I. M Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 1.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£ 98 1-3—1-4
3 per cent Rentes	£101 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£109 1-2 unchg'd.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£ 64 3-4 ,,
Bar Silver in London	29 11-16 ,,
Bar Silver in New York	64 3-8 plus1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·10 1-2—1-2
Exchange on New York	4·85 5-8 plus 3-8
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c. unchg'd.
Do Short London Bills	4 p. c. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills	4 p. c. ,,

Extra allotments :—

Council Bills on Bombay Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4d.

Council Bills on Calcutta Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4d.

Silver of the value of £80,000 has been shipped to Bombay.

EXCHANGE.

THERE has been nothing doing in the market to-day, and rates are quite unchanged :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 3 15-16d.
,, Demand		1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight	Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
,, ,,	Francs	169 1-2
30 days' sight	Japan	149
,, ,,	Shanghai	209 1-2
Silver, London		29 11-16
,, New York		64 3-8

THE INDIAN MINTS.

We see that during the year ended 31st March last, the Indian Mints coined silver to the value of:—

Rupees	1,30 18,678
Half Rupee	90,23,671
Two-anna bits	2,05,001
Dollars	18,83,95,455

Silver equivalent to standard tolas 10,938,045, consisting of Gwalior rupees and bar silver, was bought from certain Banks for Government coinage at the Calcutta Mint, which also received uncurrent silver coins from Government treasures of the face value of Rs. 80,81,678. The Bombay Mint received silver bullion, equivalent to standard tolas 236,964, which was purchased for the coinage of small silver coins, and also received uncurrent coins of the face value of Rs. 9,88,775. Of the 65,303,000 tolas of silver tendered for dollar coinage, 59,823,000 tolas bar silver ; of this, 9,542,000 tolas came from London, 49,114,000 from America (i cluding 1,450,000 from San Francisco), ,043,000 from Australia and 124,000 from France. The remainder consisted mostly of country silver (2,618,000 tolas), of Gwalior rupee (2,000,000), and of small quantities of Maria Theresa thalers, Maxican dollars and Japanese yens. The Calcutta Mint coined five denominations of copper coin (Government pice, half-pice, and pie-pieces and Straits Settlement's cents, and quarter cents) of the total value of Rs. 7,51,310 against Rs. 3,92,147 in 1898-99, Rs. 6,90,875 was the value of the coinage on Government account. The Bombay Mint coined the British East African Protectorate copper pice of the value of Rs. 50,000 against Rs. 1,00,000 in the previous year.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 96 13-16 and on account of weaker advices from Calcutta declined to Rs. 96 5-8, at which rate the market closed this afternoon.

SHARES.

The market is quiet. Petit's are Rs. 1,765. Other shares remain unchanged.

COTTON.

The Liverpool cotton market on Friday closed steady ; Surats were quiet ; Manchester was quiet, but steady. Total sales amounted to 10,000 bales ; sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 16,000 bales. Surats nil, Spot 5 20-32d. plus 1-16. Arrivals closed firmer.

Futures Liverpool—

Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March	May-June	Aug.-Sept.
5·32	5·25	5·18	4·63
plus 4-64	plus 4-64	plus 4-64	plus 1-64

In New York the Receipts for two days at the Ports were 86,000 bales against 60,000 bales last year. The exports of (two days) to Great Britain, amounted to 32,000 bales, and to the Continent 42,000 bales. Mid.-Uplands are quoted 10-1-4= plus 1-8. Futures, month of February 9·76= plus 7. Futures, month of May 9·69= plus 7.

We append our weekly statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898.
Week's receipts at U S Ports	265,000	226,000	394,000
,, Exports to U K	83,000	74,000	170 000
,, ,, to Continent	123,000	129,000	142,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,294,000	3,015,000	4,370,000
,, Exports to G B. ,,	1,249,000	789,000	1,529,000
,, ,, to Continent ,,	1,021 000	1,199,000	1,372,000
,, Stock at U S Ports	810,000	975,000	1,291,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on—instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898.
Total visible supply of all sorts	3,170,000	3,779,910	4,694,750
Do. ,, of Surats	84,000	39,540	57,500

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	494,000	781,320	973,680
Do. in London	14,000	2,000	3,000
American Afloat	270,000	160,000	504,500
East Indian ,,	7,000	500	1,000
Total	785,000	943,820	1,481,580
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 20-32	4 13-32	3 1-8
Do. of Good Bhownuger	4 16-32	3 1-2	2 9-16
Difference	1 4-32d.	29 32d.	18-32d.

The market is quiet but steady. About 600 bales have been taken up by shippers, and 1,000 bales by local mills in Bombay at rates varying from Rs. 188 (Hathrus) to Rs. 215 (Akote). Bengal "Fine" was to-day Rs. 195 to Rs. 196 ; January delivery Rs. 193; "Fully good" was quoted Rs. 185 to Rs. 186 ; and forward delivery Rs. 186-3. Broach "Fine" is saleable for March at Rs. 235 to Rs. 236, and "Good" at Rs. 224. Bhownugger "Good" is Rs. 197 to Rs. 198 for May.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Excepting insignificant showers in one taluka of Belgaum and in parts of Palanpur there was, according to the latest official reports, no rain during the week ending 17th November, in any part of the Bombay Presidency. Heavy rain is argently needed for the late-sown Kharif crops and young Rabi plants, which are withering in most of the affected districts. Sowings have been retarded for want of rain, even more than half of the total rabi area in Guzerat, and over one-third of the area in the Deccan and Karnatic. The prices of Staple Food Grains have slightly risen in Ahmednagar, Kanara, and Ratnagheri ; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary. In the Guzerat and the Deccan districts prices are lower than they were this time last year, but in the Karnatic they are higher. In the Bengal Presidency certain crops in some districts are said to be not doing well owing to insufficient rain. Spring crops are approaching completion in the North West Provinces and Oudh, and prospect continue to be generaly good. Prices of wheat are rising in certain districts of the Punjab, and are falling in other neighbourhoods. The harvesting of Autumn crops is continuing throughout the province. In parts of the Central Provinces cotton is not doing so well as was anticipated ; picking continues in the East and South of the province.s Crop prospects are generally fair in Berar. Picking of cotton continues throughout the province. In Rajputana agricultural operations are satisfactory and the crops, where still standing, are in good condition.

PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP.

MESSRS. ELLISON AND CO., in their monthly report from Liverpool, dated November 13th, received by last mail, says :—

The situation has not undergone any very marked change since the publication of our Annual Report. The estimates of supply and consumption given in that report have been variously criticised, with little average result. Some think the estimate of consumption too large, others think it too small. Some think the estimate of Europe too large and that for America too small ; others think exactly the reverse. So far as supply is concerned, the new information at hand during the past few weeks indicates a larger import from India, and a smaller one from Egypt than the figures given in our annual. We stated that the import from India might easily reach 800,000 bales against 300,000, last season, but the latest information leads us to expect at least 1,000,000 bales. The Alexandria General Produce Association has reduced its estimate of the Egyptian crop to. 5,250,000 Cantars or 700,000 bales of ordinary weights, against our estimate of 750,000, and last season's import of 834,000. The reduction in Egyptian (50,000) would be equal to 75,000 bales, of 500lbs., the increase in East Indian (20,000) would be equal to 160,000 bales, showing a net increase of 85,000 bales in supply. With regard to consumption the decrease as compared with last season may be somewhat larger than the figures we have given in our Annual, especially in countries outside of Europe, and particularly in Japan. It may easily be, therefore, that the quantity of American cotton required for the season will be less than the figure indicated by our forecast. In the meantime the American crop prospects have undergone a decided improvement during the past month (except the frost reports of past few days), and it may now be taken for granted that the out-turn will be larger than the consumption ; the amount of the excess will depend upon the character of the weather between now and the end of the year. The recently reported frost will probably prevent the ingathering of a bumper crop but it will not prevent the production of an average out-turn, and what the market is curious to know is the extent to which the yield will differ from 10,250,000, to 10,500,000 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

IN London the market for seeds remains unchanged.

Locally the wheat market is quiet, and little or no business is reported. White Delhi wheat remains at Rs. 4-8.

LINSEED is firm, Rs. 10-8 being the rate for Ready, and Rs. 8-8 for April-May.

THE RAPESEED market is firm. Cownpore (old) is Rs. 8-6 (new) Rs. 6-8 ; Delhi Brown, Rs. 6-9. Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 7-3, and Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7-12.

POPPYSEED.—The market is firm, with one or two European buyers. Old Description is available at Rs. 9-1 ; New, Rs. 7-13.

CASTORSEED is easier ; Native merchants are buying new stuff, while Old Descriptions are being enquired for. Ready lots are quoted Rs. 37-8 ; Jan. Rs. 35-1 ; February Rs. 34-8, and April-May Rs. 33-8.

THE GINGELLY market is firm, and exporters are buying freely. The rates are—Havre Rs. 44-8 ; 15 per cent. Rs. 43-8 ; 75 per cent. Rs. 42-8 ; 50 per cent. Rs. 41 ; and Red Rs. 40-8.

ENGLAND'S COAL SUPPLY.

MR Kennedy Allen, Trinity College, Dublin, writes to the London "Times" :—

Having recently arrived from Australia, I have had my attention repeatedly drawn to the possible partial failure of the coal supply of Wales and to the disasters which threaten the British Navy by reason of the enormus Continental demand for naval purposes.

Now recent discoveries of coal in the colony of Queensland have demonstrated that England's coal supply, and consequently her naval supremacy, does not depend wholly on the output from Wales. England need not send a ton of Welsh coal east of Suez. Within 70 or 80 miles of the town of Rockhampton, the chief town of Central Queensland, lies an immense area of carboniferous country, rich in an inexhaustible supply of smokeless coal. Seams have been found to range from nine to 14 and 15 feet in thickness. This region is traversed by the Central Railway, and, according to an estimate made by the Premier, the coal drawn from it can be laid down on the wharf at Rockhampton for a carriage rate of 1-4 d. per ton per mile, or about 19d. per ton the whole distance. Vessels of 2,000 tons burden have already navigated the Fitzroy as far as Rhokhampton, and the river is now being dredged to a depth of 20 feet at low water, so that every facility is being afforded for the shipment of the coal to Eastern ports, Indian and Pacific, as well as to the coaling stations of the British Navy.

In addition to this extensive area of carboniferous country, there is the Callide Creek mine, situated about 70 miles distant from the port of Gladstone (which is allowed to have the finest natural harbour on the Queensland coast). To facilitate the working of this mine, Parliament, departing from its settled policy of State-owned railways, has authorised the construction of a private line by the syndicate which has undertaken to develop the resources of the area. Here, too, the coal is smokeless. The seams range from eight to 15 feet, and the supply will be inexhaustible for many years to come.

All other coal discoveries in Australia sink into insignificance in comparison with the two I have described. It is to Central Queensland that the Imperial Government will have to look for its coal supply in Eastern waters. With Port Alma (at the mouth of the Fitzroy River) constituted a station, the largest ship in the British Navy may come alongside a commodious wharf and fill her bunkers with anthracite coal equal to any exported from Cardiff.

SUNDAY, EVENING, DEC. 2.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£ 98 1 2 plus 3-8
3 per cent Rentes	£101 1-2 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 5-8 —1-8
Bar Silver in London	29 3-4 plus 1-16
Do New York	64 3-8 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris	25·10 —1-2
Do New York	4·85 5-8 unchanged
Discount, Bank of England	4 per cent. ,,
Do Short London Bills	4 per cent. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills	4 per cent. ,,

COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Saturday closed quiet. Surats were quiet. Manchester was quiet, but steady. Total sales were 600 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 2,000 bales. Surats Nil. Spot. 5 19-32—1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Futures Liverpool—

Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April	June-July.
5·31	5·28	5·21	5·14

In New York the receipts at the Ports were 47,000 bales ; last year 46,000 bales ; exports to Great Britain 28,000 bales ; exports to Continent 26,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands are	10 1-4
Futures, month of March	9·68
,, ,, of June	9·61

SEEDS.

LINSEED in London is 49s. against 48 1-2s. last quoted : and at the former rate there were sellers for Dunkirk, April-May shipment. The market is firmer.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

WE reproduce below Messrs. Tata and Co.'s Liverpool letter of 15th ult. :—"The market has advanced about 15 points since our last. The situation is very puzzling. We really do not know what to think of the article. At present the bull side seems strong as far as statistics are concerned. On the other hand the price is not a cheap one, and that favours the bear side. The crop question has been very much to the front these last few days. We have received several cables from America all to the effect that there is a general killing frost ; top crop destroyed ; no further growth expected ; &c. &c. Yesterday we wired our friends to know whether they had altered their crop estimates since the frost ; and these are the replies : New York 10 1-4 millions ; from another man 10·3 millions; New Orleans 10 maximum; from another man 10 maximum ; New Orleans 10 1-4 maximum ; Galveston 9 1-2 ; thus making an average of 10,075,000. This means that we must dismiss the idea, from our minds, of a large crop. The question is :—Is this enough? Ellison says it is. In fact adopting an estimate of 10 1-4 to 10½ he thinks that the outturn will be larger than the consumption. He says that the real figure of American consumption may easily be less than his previous estimate of 10,382,000 bales. Nevertheless, broadly speaking, statistics are on the bull side we should say. Against this we have the quiet trade in Manchester, and on the continent generally and we again ask ourselves :—Is not the price of spot cotton at 5 1-2 rather too high, and would a further advance not stop the consumption ? That is the question, and we cannot make up our minds what had better be done."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4 16-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 3-4
Bar Silver	29 11-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £31,900,000, unchanged ; Public Deposits £7,800,000, Decrease £400,000 ; Other Deposits £40,000,000, Increase £3,200,000 ; Other Securities £27,700,000, Increase £2,700,000 ; Notes and Gold £20,500,000, unchanged. The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Clan line Steamer Clan Maclarne arrived here this morning.

The Austrians Lloyds s. s. Silesia, from Japan to Trieste, left Singapore for Calcutta on the afternoon of the 30th November.

The s.s. R. Rubattino left Aden for Bombay on Saturday at noon and she is expected to arrive in harbour on the 6th inst. evening.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 7·51m., 9-21a. Low water, 2-1m., 2-23a.

Bombay City Improvement Trust Meeting, 4 p.m.

Evening Concert, Town Hall, under the Auspices of the Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, 9 p. m.

Bombay Philharmonic Society. Extraordinary General Meeting, Town Hall, 5-30 p. m.

University Examination Results—B. Sc., and Honours in Law.

Tivoli Theatre, Mr. Charles Bertram's Performance.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave and St. Marie, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow and Wednesday, the 4th and 5th instant.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. Chusan, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Wednesday, the 5th instant.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY LEADING TO SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, in Sion Road, touching the death of Savitribai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty years, the wife of Bulwant Waug, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Goods Office, at Wari Bunder, and lived with him and his uncle's family at Sion Road. The couple lived very unhappily in consequence of which deceased committed suicide in a well near Maruti's Temple.

FATAL FALL.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at Baloo Street, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Goolammahomed Dostmahomed, a Mahomedan orphan, aged five years. The deceased was taken care of by a Mahomedan, who lived on the third storey of a house, in Baloo Street. On Friday afternoon, the boy was standing on a stool near a window in the cock-room, looking out into the street, when he accidentally overbalanced himself and fell on to the road below, from a height of about thirty feet. Deceased was picked up unconscious, bleeding from a large wound on the head and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on admission he was pronounced to be dead. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BRANDING A GIRL.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector James Walker charged Daru, a Hindoo woman, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a girl, about five years of age, named Nari, by branding her on the arms and face, with a heated iron turner. Abba Vithoba said that the girl was his niece and lived with him and the accused ever since her father's death. On the evening before last, on his return from work, at 7 o'clock, he heard the girl crying ; he went in and saw accused in the room near the fire-place. He saw her hold the girl and pass a heated instrument on both her fore-arms. He scolded accused and she then dropped the iron on the ground. The brand marks on the girl's arms were fresh. He did not report the matter to the police nor did he take the girl to hospital. The police came at 6 p.m. yesterday and took the girl to hospital. The act of branding was also evidenced by Dewi Shamboo, a day-labourer, and Kamboo Mahdoo, a copper-smith, both of whom heard the girl cry out ; the latter stated that the girl was half-starved and was ill-treated almost every day. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Inspector Walker applied for a remand till Thursday, as the girl was still in hospital and the application was granted.

THEFTS FROM THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chambers, of the Dock Police, charged Cumrudin Shumshudin with criminal breach of trust in respect of ship's stores belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Byculla. The accused who is an old offender, only came out of prison on the 23rd December last, appears to have been carrying on these thefts for some time. It was his practice to go to the Chief Officers of several of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers, and represent that he had been sent there by the Dock Yard Stores Department to take over such goods as required repair or exchanging. In this way he succeeded in inducing the delivery of property to him from the s.s. Bancoora, valued at Rs. 250 and also from the Pachamba, valued at Rs. 175. In connection with these two transactions, he was prosecuted by Inspector Chambers with cheating and criminal breach of trust and was sentenced in each case by Mr. P. H. Dastur to sixteen months' rigorous imprisonment. On Saturday he was charged on a fresh offence with having in a like manner obtained goods from the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Byculla, valued at Rs. 250, and disposing of the same. He admitted his offence and was sentenced to an additional term of eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

SCINDE AND PUNJAB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LD.

THE twenty-ninth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon at its registered office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Gordhandas Soonderdass, chairman of the board of directors presiding. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting :—

The directors have now the pleasure to present to the shareholders their twenty-ninth annual report with the annexed audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st August, 1900, showing a nett profit of Rs. 16,481-2-9 including Rs. 279-5-6 brought from the last year's accounts. Out of this profit the directors now propose—To pay a dividend of Rs. 100 per share, which will absorb a sum of Rs. 10,000 ; to carry to the amount set aside from profits to meet contingencies Rs. 1'000 ; to carry to the amount set aside from profits for equalization of dividend account, Rs. 2,500 ; to carry to the machinery depreciation account Rs. 1,500 ; to carry to bonus account Rs. 1,000, and carrying the balance to the next year's account Rs. 481-2-9. Total Rs. 16,481-2-9. Mr. Luckmidas Waljee retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election. Your directors have appointed Mr. Sorabjee C. Sett as a director of the Company which requires your confirmation. Your directors regret to report that our company has suffered much by the death of our late chairman and director Mr. Bezonjee Pallonjee Palkhivala who died on 29th July 1900. The old gentleman was a very influential and pains taking member of the board who used to take much interest in the welfare of this Company. You are requested to appoint an auditor for 1900-1901 and fix his remuneration.

The above report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per share was declared and made payable on and after Wednesday the 5th instant. One of the directors Mr. Lakhmidas Walji, who retired by rotation, was re-elected for the current year. The appointment made by the board of Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Sett, as a director, was confirmed. Mr. Govindji Madhowji was re-appointed auditor and his remuneration was fixed at Rs. 125 per annum. The meeting recorded with sincere regret the sudden death of Mr. Bezonji Pallonji Palkhivalla, one of the directors of the company and resolved to address a letter of condolence to the family of the deceased. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

THE report of St. Mary's College for the scholastic year just closed states :—Mr. Prior, in reporting on the inspection of the schools in January last, says : "I found both schools to be in the same excellent order as noted last year : in fact with so large a European staff of proved intelligence and high character it would be strange if much were to be found amiss." The average number on the rolls for the year under report was 537. Of these 302 were in the European and the rest in the English-teaching division, 190 representing the average number of boarders. Five boys passed the Matriculation Examination of the seven presented. Three of them entered College. Of former pupils, five were successful in the Previous examination in Arts, four in the first examination of the Grant Medical College, and three in the final examination of the Indian Subordinate Medical Service. Owing to the fact that a fair number of our matriculated students continue their studies in one of the Colleges, it was found advisable to provide residential quarters for them in our own establishment. Four have readily availed themselves of this convenience, of whom three attend St. Xavier's and one the Technical Institute. The Cadet Corps has upheld its traditional standard of excellence. In the annual Drill Competition it won the Bayley Cup the 3rd time in succession and thus secured the ownership of the prize for good. This is the second cup held out for competition and carried off by our Company, since Volunteering was taken up by the Institution in 1888. It has been added to the handsome collection of trophies obtained by the school. In the team-shooting at the butts our Cadets took the 2nd prize. Thanks are tendered to all those gentlemen who came forward so generously in aid of the games-funds, and particularly also to those that contributed to the support of the European Orphanage attached to this Institution. Special acknowledgments are due to Mr. J. Kenny, who, in April last, made over to the Rector the sum of Rs. 500, subscribed some years ago by former pupils for some specified object which untoward circumstances eventually proved to be impracticable. With the approval of the donors the interest of this capital is to form an annual scholarship for the best boy in English in the VII. Standard and will be known as the "Old Boys' Scholarship."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

THE INDIAN PROBATE ACT.

BAI HARKHA, WIDOW VS. BAI SONA AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. D. Fry, acting District Judge of Ahmedabad, in miscellaneous application No. 190 of 1898, under Act 5 of 1881. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for Bai Hurkha, widow of Patel Manorbhai Samalbhai, original opponent and appellant ; and the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh appeared for Bai Sona, wife of Punjabhai Ishwardas and another, the original petitioners and respondents.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving the court's decision, said : In this case the contest is between the widow and the sisters of a deceased person. The sisters, relying on the earlier will, applied for probate. The widow, as opponent, questioned the genuineness of the first will, and produced a later will. Her pleader summoned witnesses to prove this later will, but although he examined some witnesses whose evidence did not relate to the proof of the will, he dispensed with the evidence of the witnesses who had attested the will. The sisters' application was granted by the District Judge, as he believed the evidence tendered in support of the first will. The opponent's will was not recorded as an exhibit in the case, as though it was produced at an early stage, no evidence was given in support of it. In appeal, it was contended, that the District Judge was in error in granting probate of the first will without first deciding the question whether the second will had been executed or not by the testator. We think this objection is not entitled to any weight. The District Judge had no choice left to him when the appellant actually gave no evidence to prove the later will. The District Judge says that the opponent did not seek to prove her will. She admittedly made no application. The District Judge under these circumstances left the applicant to her remedy and on being satisfied that the first will was executed by the testator, granted probate of the same. On looking at the Probate Act, Section 50, and Indian Succession Act Section 234, it appears that there are express provisions made by which a probate grant can be questioned for certain sufficient reasons, and among them the discovery of a codicil, the proof of fraud and forgery, or the revocation of the will, &c., are described as sufficient reasons. The applicant is not therefore without a remedy. The District Judge apparently referred to these remedies in the last paragraph of his judgment. If fraud can be shown, or a later will set up, there may be a fresh citation even under English law (Williams on Executors). Under the Indian Law, the sections and the illustration quoted above are still more explicit. No reason is thus shown for interfering with the grant of the probate made by the District Judge. We dismiss the appeal with costs.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

A PUBLIC meeting of Mohamedans was held at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, under the auspices of the Anjuman, on Saturday last, to devise means to raise a substantial subscription, from members of the community, in aid of the Countess of Dufferin Fund. Several well-known Mussulman gentlemen were present at the meeting ; and the Honorable Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyebjee was called to the chair. In addressing the meeting, the chairman stated they were called for the purpose of determining the form in which the Mohamedans should aid the Lady Dufferin Fund. Lady Dufferin organised a fund throughout the whole of India with the object of providing lady doctors and medicines for the women of India; and branches were started in different centres and committees were appointed to promate the objects of the fund. Taking into consideration the fact that Mahomedan women who are "Purdeh-nashin", suffered seriously in many instances from their extreme reluctance, to take the advice of male doctors, Lady Dufferin had in her scheme, made arrangments to provide lady doctors and nurses. A branch of the Society was opened in Bombay in the name of Lady Reay ; and the lakh and five thousand rupees subscribed for this branch were now exhausted. Lady Northcote had, since her arrival, subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the fund. It remained for the meeting, said the chairman, to consider what assistance they should render to the fund in view of the fact that only one English lady had made such a valuable contribution to it. The Parsee and Hindu communities had been invited by Lady Northcote to render assistance to the fund in the same way as the Mahomedans had been ; and the former were also considering the assistance which they should render to the fund. The object was one of great importance ; and substantial aid should be rendered. Mr. Rahimtula M. Sayani remarked that the need for money was very urgent, and that they should render substantial assistance, and he therefore proposed a committee consisting of three or four members of the Khoja, Mehmon, Borah, Arab, and Mogul sects, who should collect subscriptions. Such members were selected from each sect, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will, perhaps, remember that some years ago a protest was raised in one of the local papers on behalf of the students against the frequent postponement of examination results. The excuse put forth to defend such postponement is so fickle that it is superfluous to comment on it. Our University authorities can, if they like, redress this grievance to the lasting benefit of the students. If the delay be due to an examiner's failure to send in his marks within the limits of time prescribed for examination—and I think this is the probable cause for such delay—I would most respectfully draw the attention of our University authorities to a regulation which is in force at the sister University of Calcutta. I take it down, word for word, exactly as it is printed in the Calcutta University Calendar:—"If any examiner fails to send in his marks within the limits of time prescribed for examination, the amount of his remuneration shall be reduced by Rs. 16 for each day by which he exceeds that period." This regulation if put into force here—and I see no reason why it should not be put into force—will put an end to this annual grievance.—Yours, &c.,

P. P. PHEROZE.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	2	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	11	11	112
Same date last year	17	19	144

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	6	6
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada		1	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	17	8	110
Total plague deaths to date	80,252	66,382	
Same date last year	23	19	135

PLAGUE IN POONA.

THE following are the plague returns of the City from the 29th Nov. to 30th Nov. :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Nana	2	1
Kasba	1	2
Raviwar	2	2
Sadashiv	1	1
Vetal	1	1
Shanvar	1	1
Bhavani	2	2
Shukurwar	0	1
	10	11

Total mortality, 14.

LECTURE ON X RAYS.

ON Thursday, a lecture was given by Major Collis Barry, I. M. S., to the ladies' branch of the National Indian Association. The lecture was attended by about forty ladies. The lecturer said—I take for my subject Radiography or the graphic representation of the effects produced by X Rays. In the present day when electric bells, lights and punkahs are to be found on all sides, the subject of electricity in the abstract is familiar to most of us. In nature its most obvious and forcible manifestation is in the form of lightning—artificially it is produced in its simplest form by rubbing a glass rod or a stick of sealing wax with a piece of dry flannel, the electricity developed being known as "frictional" while that known as Voltaic or "current" electricity is produced in its most elementary form by placing two heterogeneous materials, such as two different metals in a vessel containing a weak acid when an electric current set in motion by chemical action is produced if the metal plates be joined by a wire outside the vessel in which they are placed. If we wish to obtain a stronger current, we can effect it by taking several vessels or "cells" of the same type and connecting them together in series forming what is known as a "battery". If from the terminals of such a battery two wires be brought into contact, a current will pass through the wire, moreover, if an independent wire be placed parallel to the connected wires through which the current is passing, a current will be produced in this independent wire at the moment of breaking the connection and if they be again joined a second current is produced at the moment of making the connection, but while the current is passing, no current is observed in the free wire. If therefore we can produce a continual making and breaking of the current in the battery wires, we can also induce a series of currents in the free wire. This is the fundamental theory upon which the "induction" coil is fashioned. The structure of the coil was then shown in detail upon a small model and the increase of potential effected by it upon the battery current explained. The construction of the Crookes tube was next dealt with. In its elemental state the Crookes tube is a glass tube or bulb into the opposite ends of which two wires are fused. In its present state, if a current of high potential be passed from an induction coil through the tube, a spark will pass from one wire to the other. If now the tube be connected with an air pump and the air exhausted, the current will no longer produce a spark but a glow, striated in appearance, with a purple hue around one pole and a red one at the other. As the vacuum increases the glow becomes of a greenish hue and having arrived at this stage it is capable of producing X Rays. Just five years ago Prof. Rontger, while experimenting with a Crookes tube, found that a photographic plate enclosed within a dark slide made of wood had become affected in some way by some form of radiant energy proceeding from the tube and on further experimenting with the tube he found that the rays produced by it would readily pass through the tissues of the hand, but were more or less impeded by the bones—he found moreover that by laying the hand upon an ordinary negative plate enclosed within a dark slide or in black paper covers, a distinct image of the bones of the hand could be obtained. He found moreover that transparency to the rays bore a more or less direct relationship to the molecular weight, thus a thin plate of aluminium was easily transparent while a sheet of lead was most obstructive to the passage of the rays. It will readily be understood that the advantages to surgery of such a discovery are numerous for by the aid of the rays we can not only obtain evidence of fractures and displacements of bones but we can from time to time watch the mending process even through the splints or other appliances, such being pervious. Another practical application of these rays is the detection of real gems from false, for real gems are almost transparent to the rays while paste imitations of lead glass are opaque. Under favourable circumstances, even the movements of the heart can be observed and the detection of swallowed coins and needles lost in the tissues of the body is now a matter of frequent occurrence. The effects of the rays can be demonstrated by the aid of a screen coated with Platino-cyanide of Barium, which on being exposed to their action fluoresces strongly, consequently if the hand be held before such a screen, the rays being incapable of penetrating the bones, leave upon the screen a black shadow, the surrounding portions being transparent allow the rays to pass thus causing strong fluorescence of the remainder of the screen. After the lecture, Dr. Bardi kindly gave a Guzerati translation of it in condensed form, and the entire audience proceeded to view the bones of their hands, the rings and bangies upon them shewing up black upon the screen. Metal toys completely enclosed and packed in wooden boxes were also examined and were distinctly visible in the midst of their packing.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

MR. J. LEASK, the Acting Health Officer of the City, in his report for the third quarter of the year states :—Exclusive of still-born, 17,276 deaths were registered during this quarter, equal to an annual death-rate of 84·09 per 1,000, being 2,778 less than in the last quarter and 9,460 more than in the corresponding three months of the last year. Examining the statistics according to the place of birth, we find that 4,571 persons including still-born, were born in Bombay, that 12,713 were born out of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 494 persons could not be ascertained. The fever mortality is 533 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. Of the total deaths from fevers 1,147 were ascribed to remittent fever, being 898 less than in the last quarter, and 412 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year ; 7 were due to simple continued fever, being 2 less than in the last quarter and 3 more than in the corresponding period of the last year ; 184 were referred to ague, being 1 less than in the last quarter and 105 more than in the corresponding period of the last year ; and 21 were ascribed to enteric fever, being 8 more than in the last quarter and 8 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. In all 1,350 deaths were referred to Fevers. From plague 825 deaths were registered, being, 3,037 less than in the last quarter and 82 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. The mortality from cholera is 2,943 more than in the last quarter and 3,509 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. There were 4,035 cases, and 3,530 proved fatal. From measles 46 deaths were registered being 260 less than in the last quarter, and 77 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. There were 30 deaths from small-pox, being 425 less than in the last quarter. From diseases of the digestive system 2,548 deaths were registered, being 381 less than in the last quarter, but 1, 434 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. Of these 1,375 were ascribed to diarrhœa, being 360 less than in the last quarter, but 868 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. To dysentery 725 deaths were due, being 53 more than in the last quarter and 394 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. To all other diseases of the digestive system 448 deaths were ascribed, being 74 less than in the last quarter, but 172 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. From diseases of the respiratory system 2620 deaths were registered, being 542 less than in the last quarter and 1,405 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. Of these 1,092 were referred to Bronchitis, being 137 less than in the last quarter and 584 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. 487 were due to Pneumonia, being 216 less than in the last quarter, but 184 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. From phthisis 2,001 deaths were registered, being 30 more than in the last quarter and 835 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. From affections of the nervous system 1,132 deaths were registered, being 154 more than in the last quarter and 505 more than in the corresponding period of the last year.

The rate of mortality amongst the chief races living in the City is shown in the table following :—

	Annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population.
Hindus, including Brahmans, Jains, Bhatias and Lingauts	79·72
Hindus, low caste	203·05
Musulman	83·55
Parsees	38·51
Europeans	39·32

The infant mortality is 668 less than in the last quarter. There were 4,617 deaths amongst children under 5 years of age :—

	No. of deaths.	Annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population.
Under 1 year	2,760	434·51
Do. 2 years	827	244·98
Do. 3 ,,	480	135·75
Do. 4 ,,	289	85·39
Do. 5 ,,	261	....

At the burying and burning grounds of the City 9,959 bodies were buried, 7,341 burnt and 473 conveyed to the Towers of Silence, 1,065 bodies were cremated at the expense of the Municipality at the Haines Road Burning Grounds, 3,439 living (1,747 males and 1,692 females) and 502 still-born births were registered, being 503 more than in the last quarter and 634 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. The proportion of males to females by the last Census was as 170-00 to 100, but assuming that there were 100 males to 100 females, the birth-rate would be equal to 28-45.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

THE Resolution of the Bengal Government, reviewing the Administration Report of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta for the year 1899-1900, states that the total amount of the loans which have been raised by the Port Commissioners from time to time, including the consolidated loan from the Government of Rs. 60,25,100 and the Dock loan of Rs. 2,87,70,566, amounted to Rs. 4,85,00,666 and the total amount outstanding on these loans on the 31st March 1900 was Rs. 4,17,42,265. The total investments at credit of the sinking funds have been raised from Rs. 20,99,000 at the beginning, to Rs. 23,96,000 at the close of the year. The money is almost entirely invested in the Commissioners own debentures. Against this debt, amounting in all to Rs 4,51,38,865 the Commissioners hold block of the nominal value of Rs. 6,03,39,053 including reserve funds amounting to Rs35,83,856. They hold in addition the valuable Strand Bank Lands extending from Chandpal Ghat to Aheeritolah Ghat, for which they pay to the Government an annual quit-rent of Rs. 37,292. The year opened with a revenue balance of Rs. 6,35,306, and the income for the year under review amounted to Rs. 66,51,114. The expenditure, including sinking funds, renewals and improvements, amounted to Rs. 66,53,495, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,32,925 on the 31st March 1900. The income during the year exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 4,18,294, which was due to increased receipts from the Jetties, the Port-Trust Railway, and the Kidderpore Docks. The income under the head "Jetties" amounted to Rs. 17,52,780, or Rs. 1,04,174 more than that of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,08,247, being Rs. 6,057 less than that of the previous year. During the year 204 vessels with a tonnage of 538,847, were berthed at the Jetties, against 204 with a tonnage of 541,085 during 1898-99. The average number of days each vessel occupied the Jetties was 7·6. The income of the Harbour Master's Department amounted to Rs. 5,72,539 against Rs. 5,79,596 obtained during the previous year. During the year there were 11 casualties to vessels against the same number in the previous year. This gives a percentage of ·91, calculated on the number of vessels which arrived in the Port. The returns of the Port Trust Railway show an increase of nearly 5,000,000 maunds. The receipts from Port Dues amounted to Rs. 4,81,793, against Rs. 4,80,137 in 1898-99. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 5,64,200 against Rs. 5,57,399 in the previous year. The river channels showed considerable change during the year. The principal changes that were noticed took place at the Beaumont's Gut, Kaukhali Crossing Middleton Bar, Bedford Channel, Eaden Channel, Gabtola Channel, Balari Channel, Kulpi Roads, Rangafulla Channel, Back of Hooghly, James and Mary's Eastern Gut, Ninan and Tail of Fulta Sand. A sum of Rs. 9,68,013 was obtained from special tolls levied under Section 108 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890 against Rs. 9,08,545 in the previous year. The result of the working of the Kidderpore Docks shows an increase of more than a lakh and the expenditure a reduction of about a quarter of that sum.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.

Summary suit to become heard in Chambers.

760-00—M J Madon—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Mulla vs Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Saleh Mahomed and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

687-00—Madhowjee V—Ludha Kesbav vs Laljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

Long Causes

522-00—Crawford B and Co—Sitabai widow and others vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba and another—Captain and V.

173-00—Shamrao and M—Burjeewan Narrondas vs E C O'Brien—S B and N.

677-99—Payne G S and M—Anundibai vs Jaitha Remjee and others—H M and M.

163-00—In person—Ranchod Bawram and others vs Savanram Sajiram and others—K B Mehta and Tyabjee D and Co.

118-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jewa vs E Spinner and others—Payne G S and M.

397-00—Framjee and D—Abdoolabai Mahomed Dama and others vs Markoobai widow and others—K B Mehta.

421-00—Daphtary and F—The Hope Mills Ltd vs Jetamal Kanaralal Payne G S and M.

414-00—Manni and B—Chintamanrao Narayen Gorgh vs Luxma Runchordas Lowjee—Madhowjee.

156-00—K B Mehta (for pauper)—Waman Bhowaniram vs J L Corela—Roughton and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

759-00—Thakurdas and Co—Abdul Kader Mulla Essoofbhoy vs Morarjee Jairam—(Commercial cause).

332-00—Thakurdas and Co—Hansraj Purmanand and others vs Sassoon J David—Ardeshir H D and Co.

587-98—Chitnis M and M—Ghelabhai Atmaram vs Dhanibai and others—Thakurdas and Co.

321-00—Captain and V—Abdoolally Esmailjee vs Mahomedally Esmailjee and others.

603-00—R M Mody—Mitha Madan and another vs Meghjee Purshotum—In person.

614 00—R N Motabhoy for pauper—Dowcorebai vs Bai Amibai widow—Mathubhoy J and M.

401-00—Captain and V for pauper—Dr Neazali Khan and others vs Noor Mahomed Sujan—K B Mehta.

116-00—Nanu and H—Hentoolla Essoofally and another vs Runchordas Lowjee.

418-00—Ardeshir H and D. The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Ld vs Peroshaw Muncherjee—Unwalla and P.

133-00—Payne G S and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee vs Hormusjee Cursetjee—Nanu and H.

751-98—M H Khan and Tyabjee and Co—Mirza Mohesin khan bin Mirza Gulamhoosen Khan and others vs Framjee Dorabjee and others—Framjee and D and M H Khan.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

1-00—Madhowjee V—Oza Premjee Sokuldas vs Gomibai widow—In-person.

Long Causes.

511-00—In person—Adam Kadardina vs Hajee Ooman Sulleman and another—Thakurdas D C and H.

526-00—N M Cama—Ardesir Nowrojee Thootai vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee A sattar Noorani—Tyabjee D and Co.

553-00—Captain and V—Hajee Ooman Abba vs Pranjivandas Kalidas and another—Thakurdas and Co.

426-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krisnajee and others vs Manordas Kevaldas and others—Hormusjee and E.

184-99—Payne G S and M—Abba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oomer Chotani and others—A F Turner, F and D, R and B, and Captain and V.

185-99—Payne G S and M—Abba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oomer Chotani and others—A F Turner, F and D, R and B and C and V.

791-99—Hiralal M and M Oosman Hajee Soomar vs Hajee Sulleman Hajee Soomar—Payne G S and M.

431-93—Bhaishanker and K—The Hon'ble the Acting Advocate General and others vs Gordhandas Parmonandas and others—Little and Co.

373.00—Payne G S and M—Hajee Abdul Kurrim Hajee Abu Bucker and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Saley Mahomed Printer

12-00—Thakursdas and Co—Dayal Gopal vs Mamooba—Ardeshir H and D.

10-00—Dikshit and D—Mithabai widow vs Lawjee Ladaya—In person.

38-99—Mantry and B—Motibai vs Manilal Morardas—K B Mantri.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 29.

Saturday :—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in West and Central Punjab and Sind and has risen slightly or has been steady elsewhere. Pressure is now normal in Punjab and is normal or in slight defect in all other parts of the country except in Gujerat, Lower Sind and the adjacent districts where it is in moderate to considerable defect. Winds have changed to northerly direction in the Coromandel Coast and showers have fallen in South India and Ceylon. Trincomalee has received nearly two inches and Colombo and Tinnevelly one. Temperature continues normal or in defect along the hills in Northern India Bengal, East Coast and Burma and in excess elsewhere. Temperature is in considerable to very large excess in East Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, Berar and Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 1st OF DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure in Sind and Mysore, and slight changes elsewhere. The distribution remains unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast while calms and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevell elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam and generally light elsewhere.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is in excess of normal in almost all districts, nights especially being unusually hot in Rajputana and at Indore, Khandwa, Akola, Amraoti, Malegaon and Rajkot. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 43° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

About half an inch of rain has fallen at Trichinopoly and about a quarter of an inch at Negapatam.

Local rain is probable in Ceylon and South Madras.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

VETERINARY BOOK FREE
On every Bottle of Condy's Fluid.
This Book contains instructions by eminent Veterinary Surgeons for the treatment and cure of diseases of Horses, Sheep, Cattle, Dogs, &c.
Condy's Fluid is non-poisonous, and is the safest and best Veterinary Remedy.
Sold by all Chemists and Stores.
Insist on having "CONDY'S FLUID."
Beware of Local Imitations.
The name Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, should be at foot of Label.

MUSICAL INSTRUMETS.

PIANOFORTES for Pupils.
PIANOFORTES for Teachers.
PIANOFORTES for Artists.
PIANOFORTES for the Home.
PIANOFORTES for the Hall.
PIANOFORTES for the Concert.
PIANOFORTES Upright.
PIANOFORTES Square.
PIANOFORTES Grand.
PIANOFORTES The Best.
PIANOFORTES by celebrated makers.
PIANOFORTES by ERARD.
PIANOFORTES by BLUTHNER
PIANOFORTES by SCIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

Cash prices lower than London Cash prices.
Astonishing but nevertheless a fact.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT ARRANGED.

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LISTS MAILED ON APPLICATION TO
THE SOLE AGENTS,
Messrs. MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Pot Office

K. D. NARIMAN,

DENTAL-SURGEON,

☞ No. 17-19, CHURCH GATE STREET,
Above Singer Manufacturing Company.
VISITING HOURS FROM
8. A.M. TO 6 P.M.

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,
GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Stock Lists, plans, estimates and full particulars on application

TO
THE MANAGER
8, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE,
79, Farringdon Road, E. C.

CALCUTTA BRANCH 99, Clive St.

CHRISTMAS PRIZES.

Rs. 3,000 ! Rs. 3,000 ! !

THREE THOUSAND RUPEES IN PRIZES.

1st Prize	...	...	...1,000
2nd „	...	...	... 500
3rd „	...	...	... 250
Five prizes at Rs.	100 each		... 500
Five „ „ „	50 „		... 250
Ten „ „ „	20 „		... 200
Thirty „ „ „	10 „		... 300
	Total Rs.		... 3,000

THE above Fifty-three Prizes will be drawn for, and given away to NEW SUBSCRIBERS of the "Indian Tit-Bits."

All you have to do is to send in your yearly subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits," amounting to Rs. 6, per money order, TO THE MANAGER, INDIAN TIT-BITS, 180, DHURRUMTOLLA STREET, CALCUTTA, enclosing stamped addressed envelope for reply. otherwise no notice will be taken.

Every subscriber will receive a numbered receipt, and the numbers will afterwards be drawn on the same principle as the "DERBY,"—the only difference is, that in the "Indian Tit-Bits" Drawing you stand a much better chance, as the Prizes are more numerous and the Competitors very few in comparison; besides that the "Indian Tit-Bits" in itself is worth double the amount charged for. It is the only publication of its kind in India, and contains general knowledge, Short Stories, Illustrated Humour, Illustrated Fashion, etc., etc.

The Drawing will take place on Christmas Eve, in presence of representatives of the Local Press. Subscriptions must reach us not later than Thursday, the 20th December, 1900. The above conditions hold good if we will have at least 3,000 subscribers or more by the advertised time. Should we, however, happen to have less, we shall take off one rupee from each subscriber and devote it to the fund, i. e., if we will get only 2,000 subscribers, the Prizes will mount to Rs. 2,0.0, and so on.

WHO WE ARE.

That the "I. T.-B." is a thorough reliable concern, following will leave no shadow of a doubt:—

Publishers.—Messrs. J. CLEVEN & Co.; BANKERS.—THE DELHI & LONDON BANK, Ld., Calcutta, and Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co.. Madras.

NEW WANGHUI CANES.—Crook and Straight Handles Burnt Ash, Olive, Green, and Brown, Rs. 2 each. Silver Mounted, Rs. 2-8. Riding Canes, Rs.3.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Skidby, 2,421 tons, Captain F B Coulson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Ashruff, 2,203 tons, Captain A Newby, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt and general.

THE steamer Brantwood 2,295 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed on Saturday for Rotterdam with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Megna, 771 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,165 tons, Captain C Hansen, sailed on Saturday for Singapore via Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Stanley Hall, 2,659 tons, Captain C R Browne, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta, 20th November, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirdhana, 2073 tons, Captain T E Smith, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Caledonian, 2,146 tons, Captain J Rogleano, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles via Aden, with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 29th Nov. with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Even, Col and Mrs Keene, Miss Radoconachi, Mr Woodward, Mr F W Hanson, Mr Beresford, Miss Stainer, Mr Farrar, Mr Jackson, Mrs Gawthorne, Mr J Knaras, Mr and Mrs King, one native lady and 63 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Onda s	Sheldrick......	Calcutta, Nov 20.
Dec. 1	Dumra s	Russell.........	Karachi, Nov 29.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Naderi s	Hansen	Singapore.
	Stanley Hall s	Browne	Liverpool, &c.
	Arabia s	Parfitt	London.
	Caledonien s	Rogliano	Marseilles.
	Rander Reunion s	Milne..........	Mauritius.
	Brantwood s	Robertson ..	Rotterdam.
	Sirdhana s	Smith	Calcutta, &c.
	Megna s	Williams	Calcutta, &c.
2	Skidby s	Coulson	Calcutta.
	Ashruf s	Newby	Calcutta.

The steamer Persia, for London, began to load on Saturday last.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 1.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—2 hogsheads whisky D Dadabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—161 crates empty fruit bottles, Maneckjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 100 crates empty sodawater bottles, Kanga and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—5 cases confectionery, Mehta and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Worsley Hall s—30 packages phonographs, records &c, S Rose and Co; 31 packages clocks Essoofally Heptoola; 91 packages clocks, Mohundas Kamalsey and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Hochheimer s—7 cases perfumed spirit Rustomjee Manockjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 1.

FOR LONDON.

Sheikh s—150 cwt coiryarn, C Dharsey and Co; 13,000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

Persia s—4,000 cwt bonemeal M Jamal; 2 cases peacock feathers and 17 cwt fishmaws M H Merally.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—3,000 cwt bonemeal, E C Nanjee, 2,020 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sirius s—3031 cwt poppyseed and 2.01 cwt casterseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Mikado s—8,003 cwt crushed bones, M Jamal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—3 cwt ivory M M Essabhoy; 14 cases condiments, Maneckjee Poonjeajee and Sons; 200 bales twist, N J Abraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—20 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 1st December.

The Squadron will parade on the Esplanade at 7 a.m., on Thursday, 6th instant. Dress: Drill order.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd December.

1. Orderly Sergeants for the week:—
No 1 Company—Sergt D A Pinder.
No 2 Company—Sergt H J Long.

2. There will be 10 inch and 40-pr R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow and Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.

3. There will be instruction in Gun Laying at the Town Hall Compound to-morrow at 6-45 a.m.

4. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next the 8th inst. at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn. No. 1 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.

5. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder to-day, at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd December.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—

(1) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 3rd instant and Thursday the 6th instant.

(2) Cathedral High School—At 3 45 p.m., on Tuesday and Thursday.

(3) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 5th instant.

(4) John Connon School—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 7th instant.

(5) "F" Company—At St Mary's College, Nesbit Road, at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 3rd instant.

(6) "E" (Cyclist) Company—At the Oval at 6-30 a.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) the 4th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

2. The Battalion will parade for a Field-day on Saturday next the 8th instant. Time and place of parade will be notified hereafter.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "G" Company—No 4931 Volunteer Thomas Lavin.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the results of the races sailed on Saturday evening:—

SHIP'S BOATS (SERVICE RIG) RACE.

Name of Boats.	Length. Ft.	Allowances M.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
R I M Dockyard Cutter	26	1	Mr A Mitchell...	5 8 38	2 7 38
H M S Magdala's I Cutter ..	27	Scr.	Mr D O Keefe...	5 15 57	2 15 57
R I M Dockyard Cutter	25	2	Mr A Monk	5 35 3	2 33 3
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter ...	25	2	Mr E J Lake ..	5 36 15	2 34 15
H M S Assay's Cutter........	25	2	Lt H Morland...	5 37 35	2 35 35
H M S Madaia's III Cutter	25	2	Mr L Bridle ...	Did not finish.	

Course No. 14.—5·6 miles. Wind—West. Strength—Light
1st prize won by R I M Dockyard Cutter (Mr Mitchell)
2nd prize won by H M S Magdala's I Cutter.

YACHL'S HANDICAP RACE.

	Name of Boats.	Hdp.	Etered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
2	Forella	Scr.	Mr C T R Scovel	5 40 15	1 55 15
2	Stella	6	Col H W Boyd, I M S	5 49 35	1 58 35
1	Mannikin...	26	Officers, R A	5 50 3	2 9 3
1	Isca	21	Mr J P Chrystal	5 52 50	2 16 50
1	Ian	36	Mr W F Potts	5 54 45	2 3 45
2	Melody	12	Mr J B K Macbeth...	5 56 15	1 59 15
2	Chita	8	Mr E Comber.........	6 7 ...	2 14 ...
2	Turquoise..	5	Mr F Tebbs............	6 11 35	2 21 35
2	Nanta.......	12	Mr G T W Olver	6 20 ...	2 23 ...
1	Hulda........	40	Mr D K Love	Did not finish.	

1 Started at 2-15 p.m. 2 Started at 3-45 p.m.

Course No. 5—8·8 miles Wind—West. Strength—Light.
1st prize won by Forella; 2nd price won by Stella; and 3rd prize won by Melopy.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Name of Boats.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.
Titmouse............	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 12 10
Tomtit	Capt A G Chichester	5 20 47
Loma	Surgn G R McMahon............	5 23 10
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne............	5 24 10
Chitha................	Capt G Lamb, I M S............	5 21 24
Midget	Officers, R A	5 44 28

Course No. 14—5·6 miles. Wind—West. Strength—Light.
1st prize won by Titmouse; 2nd prize won by Tomtit; and 3rd prize won by Loma.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MACKAY—November 20, at Edinburgh, Surgeon-General George Mackay, M D, Indian Medical Service, Madras (Retired), aged 80 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LOCH—November 28, at the Agra Bank, Calcutta, the wife of Captain G G Loch, The Royal Scots, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FRIZONI—McMINN—November 25, at the Free Church of Scotland, Wellesley Sq., Calcutta, by the Rev J Dewar, Hubert Emmanuel, to May Jane (Birdie).

DEATHS.

ROBERTS—November 27, at Calcutta, Agnes Grace, the dearly beloved wife of the late Archer Vincent Roberts, of Monghyr.

RAYNEY—November 23, at Trichinopoly, after a short illness, James Rayney, Loco Department, S I Railway, aged 27 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1900.

REUTER'S telegram to-day to the effect that the military posts throughout the Cape are being strengthened and that there is a growing agitation in favour of Martial Law helps us to the better understanding of his telegram of Thursday. The approach of the rebels towards the Orange River appears to be more easy of accomplishment than we had been led to suppose and the fall of Dewetsdorp makes the matter still simpler. But for information as to the growth of sedition in the Cape and the necessity for a resort to Martial Law we must turn to the speech which Sir Alfred Milner delivered at Claremont, reports of which are to hand by last mail. The manufacture of sedition in Cape Colony, he said, was proceeding as merrily as before. A powerful bellows was always being blown to fan the flame of race hatred and play upon the passionate prejudice of a section of the population, which was a legacy of the unhappy past. The fire was going to burn itself out despite all the efforts of the bellows-blowers, but in the meantime it was going to cause a lot of havoc. Scattered loyalists in certain parts of the country appear to have been subjected to great persecution by rebels, and as Sir Alfred remarked, to the suffering of regular warfare there succeeded a purposeless resistance, involving all and more than all the horrors of war without any of its dignity. It was difficult to appreciate the methods of men who were urging their fellow-countrymen in a hopeless struggle kept up by deceit and leading to nothing but destruction. But it would be a mistake to take too despondent a view even of this additional calamity. The forces of the Queen engaged in establishing order and laying the foundation of a stable peace in South Africa were called upon to confront a totally new problem. New methods must be devised and new methods were being devised and would succeed. The appointment of Lord Kitchener is the first step to the adoption of these new methods and a resort to Martial Law may be another. For Sir Alfred Milner has declared that with sedition-mongers there must be no compromise. There has been, he admitted, too much toying with sedition in the past. But the people had been misled and he would have them remember that the future loyalty of the country was mainly a question of education. Towards the fostering of the prevalent unrest it is probable that the Johannesburg refugees have contributed not a little. Their anxiety to return to their work may be well understood, and the enforcement of the condition that they shall enrol themselves in the Town Guard may, to some of them, be objectionable, but as Sir Alfred Milner observed the country is not yet at the end of its trouble so the efforts of the loyalists should be devoted to prevent the recurrence of those fearful events they had gone through by gradually converting the hearts and minds of those who had differed from them and inducing them to abandon a hopeless policy, which would lead to perpetual discord; to accept frankly the citizenship of the freest Empire of the world, and to co-operate with them in building up a better South Africa. The counsel of Sir Alfred Milner does not appear to have been of much avail in the month which has elapsed since he tendered it. Hence the agitation in favour of Martial Law which is summary and severe.

MR. MONTEATH, in his speech on Friday evening, took the opportunity to warn us that our dreams of bumper crops and the end of the famine are not yet to be realised. As our commercial article of Saturday pointed out scarcity is certain to prevail during the summer months owing to the failure of the necessary rain at the close of the season. Mr. Monteath's observations endorse those of our city editor. We are to have a recurrence of last year's experiences. All accounts and our review of the outlook tell us that "foodgrains have not shown any material diminution in prices. Nor is there any likelihood of it: on the contrary, it is feared that prices may rise which would be grievous, indeed, for the cultivator." As Mr. Monteath remarked there was scarcely breathing space between the end of a famine which was as severe as any then within the memory of men, and the beginning of another which beats historical record. And now we are face to face with another. Two months ago, to quote the honourable gentleman's words, after long and anxious waiting, we had promise of bumper crops. We have again been disappointed. The later rains have failed. The autumn crops have to a large extent withered, and few winter crops have been sown, while in many places we are threatened with a water-famine. The utmost that can be said is that the prospect is not so black as it was twelve months ago. We cannot escape extensive distress but the failure of crops is not so complete as it was over considerable areas. There has been produced fodder where there is little or no grain, and good harvests in adjoining provinces will, it is hoped, bring down the price of food, which is, however, still extraordinarily high. We must be thankful for that assurance, given on the strength of Mr. Monteath's official experience in connection with the Famine Department—whose enquiries and reports have been made with a due appreciation of the seriousness of the situation. It is clear then that the decrease of a lakh and a half in the number of persons in receipt of famine relief can be but temporary and that in the course of a few weeks we may expect the recommencement of a steady increase in the numbers. But though we may have scarcity in a narrower area it cannot, as Lord Curzon remarked the other day, be met with a sigh or dismissed with a shudder. It has to be met with a full sense of its demands. Mr. Monteath paid just tribute to those who had assisted Government in dealing with the famine heretofore. But he did not give his hearers any information as to how Government proposed to deal with the new problem. Last August the Viceroy and Lord Northcote conferred on the subject of relief in Bombay and in subsequent speeches their Excellencies displayed sympathetic recognition of the duty devolving upon them. The extent to which remissions of revenue need be made in Guzarat will doubtless be demonstrated by the result of the enquiry now proceeding under Mr. Maconachie. Other relief will probably continue on the lines on which it is now running. But for any official declaration on the subject we shall have to wait until Lord Northcote's return to Bombay.

VERY considerable value, as a barometer of social conditions, attaches to the annual jail administration reports issued in the various provinces. To combine the results recorded, into one statement, is the object of the Government of India Jail Administration Resolution, which has recently been published. The year dealt with is 1899. Its main feature was the famine which desolated Western India. It was inevitable that such a visitation should send up the jail population: for nothing so conduces to crime as hunger. But it is noticeable that the increase is confined almost entirely to the provinces of Bombay and the Punjab. The Central Provinces, though subjected to an almost equally severe calamity, show no enhancement. The Government of India attribute this to "efficient administration." It might, perhaps, be more appropriately described as due to the liberality of the Central Provinces famine relief operations as administered by Mr. Fraser. In any case, it redounds to the credit of the Central Provinces Government. It is a record that is altogether unusual. Equally noticeable is the very low general mortality in Indian jails. The death-rate in the year under review was less than 22 per thousand, compared with 25 in 1898, and 39 in 1897. This is difficult to explain under the circumstances. But it could not have occurred, even in a season like that of 1899, which was comparatively immune from cholera, without management, on which the jail authorities have good reason to congratulate themselves. The heavy cholera outbreak, which has since occurred, will no doubt send up the death-rate to be recorded in the next annual statement. This does not alter the fact that, taking one year with another, the healthiness of Indian jails is being slowly but surely improved. An interesting note by Surgeon-General Harvey is appended to the Resolution. It shows that, while such tropical diseases as cholera are being gradually reduced by sanitary science, the less marked but scarcely less serious ailments, which affect prisoners in temperate zones, are becoming more and more frequently recognised in Indian jails. It is too early as yet to say, whether there has occurred of late years any absolute increase in the prevalence of consumption and enteric fever amongst the community concerned. Certain, however, it is, that what were once classed indiscriminately under the heading of malarious fever, are now found to comprise a number of different diseases amongst which enteric and malta fever are certainly represented. Similarly the general term "debility" is becoming less frequently applied in describing another class of ailments. In its place there is increasing diagnosis of tubercle. Numerous deaths still occur which are undoubtedly due to anæmia and debility. But the introduction of modern bacteriological methods has enabled a large number of cases, hitherto imperfectly recognised to be referred to diseases not previously believed to prevail. General Harvey writes: "It is a startling fact, and one contrary to the accepted belief that the death-rate from tubercle in Indian jails is notably higher than that in England and Wales among the population of the same age periods." Between the ages of 15 and 55 years, for example, the ratio was 2·49 per mille in 1899 amongst the Indian jail population. In England and Wales, in the previous year, the corresponding ratio was 2·04. This would seem to indicate that the disease is nearly twenty per cent. more prevalent in India than at Home. The preventable nature of the malady, and the extent to which it predominates in "central jails" where overcrowding exists, is forcibly brought out. General Harvey also shows that the fresh air system, which has done wonders with consumption at Home, is equally applicable to prisoners in Indian jails. The note further contains useful suggestions for the practical application of such recent discoveries as the serum-sedimentation test for enteric and Malta fevers, the mosquito theory of malaria, and the relation between dysentery and imperfect food-supply. This notice would not be complete without some reference also to two reforms, which the Government of India are keeping in view in regard to the more general question of jail administration. These are the introduction of the cubicle system to separate prisoners from each others at night, and changes in the system of discipline directed to making prison life irksome and deterrent. The reforms are both important ones. The report before us would seem to indicate that at least up to the present, the measures taken to further them, have not interfered with the health of the prisoners.

THOUGH there were last year 3,064 public and 4,803 private educational institutions in the Punjab together having a total of 2,62,319 scholars in attendance there is a great need for primary schools. From the Lieutenant-Governor's review of the report of the Punjab Educational Department it seems that District and Municipal Boards are tempted in the matter of education to run before they walk. They are inclined to concentrate their attention on secondary schools, so that primary education is somewhat backward. The explanation afforded is that the local bodies respond to the clamour of those who are more able to make themselves heard than the advocates of sound elementary teaching for the poor. Twenty-four primary schools of the vernacular aided indigenous order ceased to exist during the year, but on the other hand there was an increase of fifteen in the number of colleges and special and secondary schools. The comparative results of the year over the preceding twelve months show a decrease of 281 public and private schools but an increase of 1,222 in the number of scholars. The Department spent Rs. 33,23,282 during the year, or more than a lakh in excess of the previous year's expenditure. The District Boards have contributed well to educational purposes, their expenditure in this direction being so near the 25 per cent. of income laid down as essential that they have earned the commendation of the Director for their liberality and Government has not yet found it necessary to exercise the power of requiring a District Board to spend the amount fixed. The Boards have, however, not devoted a fair share of the money to primary schools, and thirteen of these bodies who have especially fallen short in this matter are required by the Director to devote their attention to increasing the number of primary or zamindari schools in their districts where necessary. Municipalities may be required to spend ten per cent. of their income on education and only five Municipal Committees spent much less than this proportion. The conclusion of the official review is that while the year marked a fall in the number of indigenous primary schools there was a general improvement in other public schools. There was distinct progress in female education, the number of native girls attending schools being 12,692, an increase of 335 over the previous year. The general educational results were highly satisfactory, especially having regard to the scarcity and distress prevalent during the year.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TEMPLE'S report on the trade of Khorassan draws a somewhat gloomy picture of the competition going on in this remote quarter of Asia between Indian and Russian trade. In almost every branch Russian goods appear to be ousting those of other manufacture. This is attributed by Colonel Temple partly to the bounties granted by the Russian Government to their traders and partly to the proximity of the Trans-Caspian Railway. Khorassan produce also is finding its way in increasing quantity to Russia and Central Asia, while exports to India, both *via* Bandar-Abbas and Seistan continue small, though slightly larger than in the year previous. An interesting feature of the report is the increase it records in the consumption of tea in Khorassan. Imports of this article from Russia have in consequence grown largely. Those from India have also increased though in smaller ratio. In this connection Colonel Temple writes:—"Last year and this year are the first two years that any tea has come to Meshed, via the Seistan route, which is, however, very little used for this purpose. The greater part of the tea for countries north of the Persian border is carried by rail from Batoum, as the facilities for carriage are greater on that route, and goods can be transported to Trans-Caspia from India in a much shorter time on it than by any route from India. The cost of carriage to Meshed was higher on the Seistan route than on the Bandar-Abbas route. There is very little difference between the cost of transport by boat from Bombay to Karachi and Bombay to Bandar-Abbas, but tea coming from Bombay has to pay the cost of carriage by boat to Karachi, and thence by rail to Quetta. This also adds to the cost of transport by the Seistan route, and tends to make the Bandar-Abbas route cheaper, and consequently more used as far as Meshed is concerned."

SIR A. TREVOR and the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh left Rangoon on Thursday for Mandalay en route for the Gokteik gorge. They return to Rangoon by river.

IT is stated that the Congress Committee have selected the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandawarker as the President of the sixteenth India Congress, which meets at Lahore on the 27th instant.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENRY, Quarter Master-General in India, leaves Simla on a tour of inspection on Tuesday, the 4th December, halting at Bareilley on the 5th, Lucknow on the 6th, and arriving at Calcutta on the 8th December.

CONSEQUENT on the munificence of the late Nawab of Rampur, a Chief of the North-West Provinces, the Juma Masjid at Delhi, which had fallen into a state of disrepair, has been completely renovated.

THE Hon'ble Raja Tasadduq Rasul Khan Bahadur, C. S. I., Taluqdar of Jehangirabad, in the Bara Banki District, has been elected Vice-President of the Oudh Taluqdars Association in succession to Raja Sir Amir Hosan Khan Bahadur, K. C. I. E.

PLAGUE is reported to have broken out in the previously infected village of Bhukri in the Nawashahr tahsil of the Jullundur district, one case only has occurred. The last occurred on the 27th of April last. The village is a small one, having a population of 276 only.

THE Salween Steam Navigation Company's business and the Dayenzeik-Thaton Railway have been purchased from the executors of the late Mr. George Dawson by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company for five lakhs of rupees. The Flotilla Company take over the business on the 30th instant.

FOR the first time in the History of the race the favourite won the Army Cup at Lucknow on Thursday. Captain England's Ruddigore had steadily advanced in public favour, and had no serious rival in the betting with the exception of Roostan, who with Robinson up was thought likely to make a good bid for victory despite the weight carried. Ruddigore, however, justified his supporters, and had won the race a quarter of a mile from home.

"WE are glad," says the "British Medical journal," "to be able to state that in spite of the anxiety which the Queen has shared with her subjects during the last year, and in spite of the grief which the serious illness of the Empress Frederick and the unexpected death of Prince Christian Victor have caused to her Majesty, the alarming rumours regarding the Queen's health that have been recently circulated are groundless."

A CORRESPONDENT writes with reference to the grievances of the Royal Army Medical Corps:—Great dissatisfaction is expressed among junior officers of the corps at the delay in publishing the Indian Army Order authorising them to draw horse allowance when doing duty in cantonments. It is understood that a similar concession has been made to the junior ranks at Home, so the delay causes them serious money loss, and accentuates the grievance of being kept a year or two longer in India than they should be.

A REPORT has been made to the police by Mr. Duncan, Mechanical Engineer to the Rangoon Municipality, that on having his pass book returned from the Chartered Bank he found an entry for Rs. 5,700 for which he had not issued a cheque. Enquiry at the bank elicited the fact that another cheque book had been issued to some other person, and a cheque for the above sum to which Mr. Duncan's name had been clearly forged, drawn in favour of a native and cashed. The official who passed the cheque has been recently transferred to China.

A SERIOUS fire broke out on thirteen boats, laden with jute, belonging to Babu S. C. Chunder, Babu Kostori Chund Jodhia, and others at Goalundo, on Tuesday, at 3 p.m. The River Steam Navigation Company's and the India General Steam Navigation Company's steamers, which were at Goalundo at the time, rendered every assistance to extinguish the fire, their pumps doing splendid service; but despite all their endeavours, ten boats, containing about 4,000 maunds of jute, were burned. The jute was fully insured. The damage done is estimated at between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 30,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE LATE MR. OSCAR WILDE.

THE APOSTLE OF ÆSTHETICISM.

MR. OSCAR WILDE died on Friday. He ceased to exist some years ago when he forfeited his claim to respect. Whether he was a man of note or a man of notoriety was a question much debated when he was before most prominently the tribunal of the public—not before a public tribunal. Before the former he was admired by many. Before the latter he was execrated by all. His name had been familiar to every body at any time in the last twenty years. The best sketch of his life was writen ten years ago. Had his career ended then it would have been good for him and his friends, also for his disciples. According to the writer of the sketch referred to, Oscar Wilde was the son of Sir W. R. W. Wilde, the eminent oculist, and Lady Wilde, a poetess of no mean repute. Their son Oscar, to a certain extent, and in a certain fashion, made a mark in London. Oscar Wilde was born in Dublin, in 1856, received an Irish education, passed into Trinity College, won a scholarship there, which smoothed his way to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he cultivated dilettante eccentricity to the amusement of his healthy, sinewy, and athletic English fellow-under-graduates, and obtained the Newdigate Prize for the best English poem of his year, as the reward of his precocious tastes. Reaching London at the mature age of twenty three, and glancing round with a keen eye for some means of bringing himself before the public, the æsthetic craze, then in full blast, recommended itself to his notice, and, with a sufficiency of assurance, placing himself at its head, he assumed the character of its apostle, and, with long locks and short breeches, preached its gospel in town and shire, to the benefit of his pocket. At this period of his career he had the singularly good fortune to be intimately associated with Mr. Whistler, artist and epigrammatist, whose oddity is but the equerry of real genius, and the memories and influence of that time—now, part of the irrevocable past—were long evident in the bard's every action. Not content with his English lecturing tour—during which he acquired finish of style and elegance of delivery—Mr. Wilde crossed the sea, and on two hundred occasions addressed the Yankees with varying success. In 1880 Mr. Oscar Wilde

PUBLISHED A BOOK OF POEMS,

which were by no means devoid of merit, but unmistakably echoed the sighs of the school labelled by Mr. "Thomas Maitland" the "fleshly," and which contained a considerable amount of what we should feel inclined to call luscious and speculative anatomy. He afterwards did a great deal of better literary work—magazine articles full of ingeniously, if laboriously, topsy-turvy ideas, pretending, among other things, that Nature lacks originality, and copies art, and that paradoxes are truths, and what we call truths are mere commonplaces; children's fairy tales of charm and delicacy; and also a novel "Dorian Gray." This last work, perhaps, had better have been left unwritten. It displayed considerable literary skill, and much patiently read-up erudition about gems; but some of its passages have an unwholesome flavour. In America

TWO PLAYS

from his pen have been produced, "Vera" and "The Duchess of Padua," but with what result, most conflicting reports made it impossible to ascertain. In any case, his American experiments emboldened him to attempt dramatic work for England, and the way in which he prefaced his task was thoroughly characteristic of the man. He first wrote a play in French called "Salome," obtained a promise of its production some time in Paris, and then delivered himself to an interviewer of a carefully exasperating statement about the absolute inferiority of English art and fame to French art and fame. That done, he took the chair for Mr. John Gray, an assiduous imitator of his, who, "though young, has much to learn," when the latter delivered a lecture to the Playgoers' Club, which was nothing but a veiled, perhaps, but certainly malignant mockery of the modern actor. Not content with this, he himself declared his preference for marionettes rather than mummers, pronounced the stage to bear no worthier relation to the drama than a frame does to a picture; and insisted that a play should be, before all things, a work of art—his own play all this while being in rehearsal for immediate production by Mr. Alexander at the St. James's Theatre. But

HIS OBJECT HAD BEEN ATTAINED.

The profession forthwith filled the papers with loud protests against his discourtesy, and until the very morning of the production he vouchsafed no reply. Then he sent to a daily paper a not too grammatical letter pointedly emphasising his previous spoken statement. When the night came and "Lady Windermere's Fan" actually saw the gaslight, it was discovered to be a good, strong, acting play of the most conventional order, relying for success on "strong curtains" and other purely artificial attractions—which had long experience taught Messrs. Sims, Merritt, Buchanan, and others, are sure to touch Philistine tastes—and making not the slightest pretension, in the cant of the moment, to be a psychological study, still less to be a work of art. Its theme was the altogether venerable one of an unacknowledged relation causing matrimonial jealousy. After curtain-fall Mr. Wilde could think of no self-advertising eccentricity more violently out of keeping with the tone of the most West-endly of our theatres, than to appear before the curtain with the manners of a music-hall lion comique, smoking a cigarette. However, the play fulfilled the object for which it was written—it frought in money, thanks partly to the notoriety of its author, and partly to its phosphorescent glimmerings of decomposing wit, but mainly to the delightful acting of the non-puppets. Mr. Wilde had the happy faculty of absorbing

OTHER MEN'S SAYINGS INTO HIS OWN MENTAL ENTITY,

giving them out again at some useful, convenient season, having honestly forgotten, in the interim, that other men had previously used them. This rare faculty gave great and special charm to all that he did. His highest aim in literature was to do and say the contrivedly unexpected and aptly inapt; but his assiduity in this direction being known of all men, he defeated his own ends, and put it forever more beyond the range of his intellect to suprise any one.

Mr. Wilde's own clique did him a great deal more, and the public a little less, than justice; but as he would certainly find justice as "disapointing" as he found the Atlantic, perhaps this really did not matter. He was neither a genius nor possessed of less than the normal allowance of brains. His cigarette-smoking in a play house full of ladies did not prove him to be ignorant of the elementary laws of good breeding, nor his childish letter to a contemporary to be so thick-hided as to be insensible to ridicule. On the contrary, they merely demonstrated his courage as a professional entertainer, which enabled him to put his naturally-cultured instincts in abeyance directly he saw it was his commercial advantage to do so. The same most useful attribute made him brave against the little street Arabs, who, in the days of his apprenticeship to publicity, were prone to be over-inquisitive about his calves. The personal appearance of Mr. Wilde was very unromantic and unremarkable, except, perhaps, that he a little exceeded in length and weight an average human being. His placid and affable features bore no testimony to the great power of Barnumship that was in him. He was far too wise a man to follow his own teachings; capable of considerable mental effort, he succeeded in believing in himself. All this was written of him before his fall. It is best to draw the curtain the other side of that.

ACCORDING to a Berlin journal, the number of Boers who desire to cross the Kalahari Desert and to settle in German territory was estimated in the Colonial Council at about 15,000. In reply to a question, the German Government had stated that Boer immigrants would be received in the most friendly manner. The "Cologne Gazette" states that several hundred Boer families have already settled in German South-West Africa. The Government is in principle disposed to facilitate a more numerous immigration, but the numbers of the Boers must not be so great as to imperil the German character of the Colony, and the immigrants must give security that they will submit to the German laws and that their children, if not they themselves, will become German subjects.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD WOLSELEY SAYS FAREWELL.

PRECAUTIONS AT THE CAPE.

PRECAUTIONS IN CAPE COLONY.

THE PRESS AND LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

It is officially notified that Lord Roberts has transferred the command in South Africa to Lord Kitchener, who has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Three hundred troops are being sent into camp at Worcester, where the Afrikander Congress meets on the 6th instant.

Lord Wolseley yesterday formally bade farewell to the Staff at the War Office.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The military posts throughout the Cape are being strengthened and there is a growing agitation in favour of martial law.

The papers warmly recognise Lord Roberts's services and express confidence in Lord Kitchener's ability to accomplish a difficult and thankless task.

It is rumoured at Pretoria that the natives in Lydenberg and Zoutpansberg districts have risen against the Boers.

A Yeomanry battalion, which re-occupied Lichtenberg, cleverly manœuvred 400 Boers out of strong positions.

Lord Roberts has visited General Symons' grave in Dundee.

LONDON, DEC. 2

Lord Kitchener wires that General Knox is in touch with De Wet twelve miles to the north of Bethulie.

General Paget engaged the forces under Viljoen and Erasmus on Wednesday and Thursday and drove them back on Reitfontein, north-west of Rhenosterkop. Our casualties were six officers and fifty men wounded, including Colonel Lloyd, of the West Ridings, whose wound is dangerous, and five men killed.

Boshoff was attacked by the Boers on Wednesday and Thursday but the attack was repulsed without loss.

The "Standard" says Lord Roberts sails on the 15th December.

Fighting took place on Thursday, east of Standerton, where the Boers are very active.

The British columns moving in the Heidelberg district are frequently engaged with the enemy.

The deportation of women in this region continues owing to their constant communication with the enemy.

Deserters report that the enemy is already feeling the effect of the clearance from the country of food-stuffs and cattle.

The garrison of Dewetsdorp was comprised of three companies of the Gloucesters and a section of battery.

THE FRENCH SENATE AND MR. KRUGER.

THE GERMAN PRESS ON KRUGER.

The French Senate has unanimously adopted a vote of sympathy with Mr. Kruger, similar to the one adopted by the Chamber of Deputies.

It is stated that Mr. Kruger has received information from Berlin rendering his visit there uncertain.

DEC. 2.

Mr. Kruger has left Paris for Cologne.

He received an ovation at the principal French and Belgian railway stations.

There are no signs yet of any coming public demonstrations in Germany, in Kruger's honour.

The German Press is cautious and reserved regarding Mr. Kruger's coming visit. It warns the Germans against the policy of sentiment, and says that Germany has no reason to forget vital interests on account of the Boers.

[At the time of Mr. Kruger's departure for Europe, several German and Austrian newspapers remarked that the British Government would certainly notify to the Powers the annexation of the two Republics in order that, on his arrival, he would no longer be an official personage. Not only has this not been done—at any rate the annexation was not notified to the Vienna Cabinet—but I have reason to believe that, a short time ago, Lord Salisbury did not consider the notification necessary. Whether he has since changed his mind is not known. The grounds for holding that a notification might be dispensed with were, no doubt, that England had never ceased to regard herself as Suzerain in the Transvaal; but jurists in this country are of opinion that the annexation ought to be notified as soon as possible, if only to save more than one Continental Government the inconvenience that arises from leaving this question unsettled. In spite of British suzerainty over the Transvaal; as established by the Convention of 1884, the South African Republic was officially represented by Dr. Leyds in Belgium, Holland, Russia, France, Germany, Italy, and Portugal; and in each of these countries he is still on the list of the Diplomatic Corps as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister. In Austria he is not on the official list, either because he was not accredited to this Court, or, if he was, he did not present his credentials. In all the countries mentioned, however, he still represents the Transvaal; and just as the Czar, a few months ago, could not well avoid receiving him, so other Sovereigns might find themselves under the same moral obligation, as long as the annexation of the two Republics is not notified to the Powers. In the event of England's relations with some other Power becoming strained, it might be awkward if the latter chose to regard the Transvaal as still independent. Prussia, I believe, never formally notified the annexation of Hanover; but this irregularity, if it was one, was rectified by the notification of the formation of the German Empire.

The "Etoile Belge" says that the immediate followers of Mr. Kruger intend to dissuade him from going to Brussels. The journal adds that the Belgian Government is anxious to preserve the best relations with Great Britain.]

MORE BOER PRISONERS FOR CEYLON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The s.s. Catalonia with the Boer prisoners of war for Ceylon is detained at Durban, pending advices from the Governor of Ceylon for her to proceed.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS LOUIS OF BATTENBERG have left Windsor after a residence of seven months at Frogmore Lodge, which was lent to them by the Queen, and they have returned to town for the winter, and have taken house in Hans-place until the end of April. Frogmore is a charming place between April and October, but it is very damp during the winter months.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

SAD DEATH OF A GERMAN OFFICER.

UNEASINESS AT TIENTSIN.

CHINESE PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

Count York, a brilliant German Commander in the China Expedition, has died from asphyxia owing to a defective stove in his bed-room.

Uneasiness exists at Tientsin owing to the presence of numerous disguised Boxers in the town.

DEC. 2.

Some French gunboats and Chinese troops have reinstated the Christians in the district of Shenluk and Banton and the murderers of Christians were executed in the presence of the gunboats.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The Chinese fearing an expedition of the Allies along the Yangtse-kiang are strengthening the defences and shipping mines from the Shanghai arsenal to the Mokiangyin forts.

THE GERMAN COALING-STATION IN THE RED SEA.

Germany has assured the Porte that she does not intend to occupy an island in the Red Sea but only maintain a coaling-station there during the Chinese crisis.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO LORD AMPTHILL.

Lord Ampthill was entertained at a banquet at the Hotel Cecil last night given by his colleagues in the Colonial Office.

Mr. Chamberlain presided.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Nicaragua has granted the exclusive canal concession to the United States.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The death is announced of Oscar Wilde.

DEC. 2.

The death is announced of Mr. Daniel Macaleese, Member of Parliament.

[Macaleese, Daniel (N.), of Monaghan, s. of Mr. Daniel Macaleese, b. about 1833, and educated at a National school and by self-instruction. Is a journalist and newspaper proprietor and editor, having passed through the various grades of clerk, printer's reader, reporter, and editor. Was formerly editor of the "Belfast Morning News," and has discharged the duties of editor on the "Ulster Examiner." While engaged in the latter was sentenced by the late Judge Lawson to four months' imprisonment and fine of £250 for contempt of Court in charging Judge with acting dishonestly in cases arising out of Belfast riots. M. P. North Monaghan from 1895, Unopposed.]

SPORTING NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

The Sultan of Johore has arrived at Calcutta for the races.

The race-horses and polo-ponies belonging to the late Maharajah of Patiala are expected here shortly for sale by auction with their engagements.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Grimshaw, Royal Irish Regiment, officiates as Squadron Officer, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

THE NEW RAJA OF DHRANGADHRA.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHRANGADHRA, DEC. 2.

Sir Mansinghji, late Rajsaheb of Dhrangadhra, having died, his grandson and heir Ajitsingji was installed this morning according to custom, it being the thirteenth day since the death of the late Chief. The religious ceremonies of installation were performed with great eclat. In the evening nuzzurs were received from bhayats, state officers and subjects. The new Chief is highly educated and has cultivated views and promises to be a successful administrator. The Political Agent arrives here to-morrow to perform the political installation ceremony on Monday.

THE UNITED PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE United Planters' Association of Southern India has addressed the following letter to a very large number of Chambers of Commerce and other bodies concerned with trade in various parts of the British Empire :—

Dear Sir,—At the annual meeting of this Association on 8th August, 1900, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :—"That considering the critical condition of the tea and coffee industries, this Association do communicate with the Indian Tea Association, the Ceylon Planters' Association, the Indian Chambers of Commerce and the leading firms of merchants and brokers interested in tea and coffee, etc., in this country and in England and her colonies with a view to ascertaining, whether a movement in favour of a commercial combination of Great Britain and her Colonies and India against the world (which would by a system of differential duties afford some protection to British-grown products and manufactures) would receive support."

This resolution may be said to have resulted chiefly from the recent revision of the French tariff in regard to imports of produce from (inter alia) India, and the British Colonies and Dependencies. You are doubtless aware that the French Parliament, as an act of reprisal against Brazil, voted recently a law doubling the duties on coffee, tea, and spices imported from countries not having Treaties of Commerce with France or not enjoying Most Favoured Nation Treatment, among which are India, the British Colonies and Dependencies (with the exception of Canada). The French and Brazilians have made up their quarrel, but the French tariff law, which was really directed against Brazil, still subsists. There appears to be reasonable ground for hope that it will not be put into force, but if it should, the consequence would be—to use the words of the "Economist"—that the prohibitory tariff for colonial produce would only be applied to countries, British colonies among others, for which it was not intended.

Although it is possible that the French Government may be induced to reconsider the action referred to, yet what has been already done serves as an unmistakable warning of the grave risk to which British trade is at present exposed, and the burdens it may at any time be called upon to bear.

It is felt there is a strong and growing feeling in England and her dependencies and colonies in favour of what may be termed an Imperial Fiscal Federation for the protection of British interests as against those of the rest of the world. The Association is desirous of eliciting your views on the subject, to co-operate for the purpose of submitting memorials to the Home Government and other Governments concerned, and would be glad of your advice as to the precise form such memorials should take.

If you have already made any move in the direction indicated, a copy of your proceedings would be welcome.—Yours, &c.,

J. H. PERCIVAL HODGSON, Chairman,

FRANCE AND THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

"AN INVITATION TO EUROPE."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DEC. 1

A decree has been published in Paris for bringing in force between France and the other contracting Powers the Acts of the Hague Conference.

The French Press dwells upon the significance of the coincidence of its publication and Mr. Kruger's departure as equivalent to an invitation to Europe.

DEC, 2.

A Paris communique denies that the promulgation of the Hague Convention is the prelude to action by France. It is merely intended to enable France to entertain any proposal for arbitration, circumstances permitting, if the initiative comes from elsewhere,

In response to the proposal sent out by the Czar, in August, 1898, to all the Powers, a Peace Conference was held at the Hague in May, June, and July, 1899, attended by representatives of the following States:—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxamburg, Montenegro, Mexico, Netharlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Siam, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and United States of America.

The total number of delegates sent by the twenty-six States was 101.

The Conference was opened on May 18th, 1899, the Czar's birthday, in the Palace in the Wood. On the proposition of M. de Beaufort (Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs), M. de Staal (Russian Ambassador in London) was chosen President. Eight proposals were submitted to the Conference for discussion :—

1. Not to increase the present effective armaments, and to provide for a reduction of them in the future.
2. To prohibit the use of new arms and explosives.
3. To restrict the use of existing explosives, and prohibit projectiles or explosives from balloons, etc.
4. To prohibit submarine torpedo-boats, and not to construct boats with rams in the future.
5. To apply to naval warfare the stipulations of the Geneva Conventions of '64 and '68.
6. To neutralise ships and boats employed in saving those overboard during or after an engagement.
7. To revise the (unratified) declaration concerning laws and customs of war elaborated by the Brussels Conference of 1874."
8. To accept in principle mediation and facultative arbitration in cases lending themselves thereto.

Three sections or commissions were nominated to report on the above eight points. Section 1 was to report on points 1 to 4, relating to the limitation of armaments; section 2 on points 5, 6, and 7, relating to laws of war, the Geneva Convention, etc.; and section 3, on point 8, relating to mediation and arbitration. To each commission was communicated a series of diplomatic documents of a historical character and of expert opinions specially relating to the points on which the commission had to report, and intended to serve as a basis for the exchange of views. Several little initial difficulties—such as the representation of the Pope and of the South African Republics—were disposed of with only a small amount of friction. The Continental Powers were unaccustomed to see the United States sitting in their midst. It very early became apparent that little of a practical character was to be expected from the deliberations of commission 1 on disarmament; and that the chief real work done by the conference would be in commission 3, in the province of mediation and arbitration.

THE FINAL ACT

embodying the results of the Peace Conference contained the following conventions :—I. A convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes (arbitration). This was signed by Belgium, Denmark, Spain, United States of America, United States of the Mexicans, France, Greece, Montenegro, Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Siam, Sweden and Norway, and Bulgaria. 2. A convention concerning the laws and customs of war on land. This was signed by the same powers with the exception of the United States of America. 3. A convention for the adaptation to naval warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention of '64. This was signed by the same Powers as the second convention. The final Act also contained three declarations :—I. Prohibition of the throwing of projectiles and explosives from balloons or by other analogous means. This prohibition is to be in force five years. This was signed by the powers that signed the arbitration convention, with the addition of Turkey. 2. Prohibition of projectiles intended solely to diffuse asphyxiating or deleterious gases. Signed by the same as the last, with the exception of the United States of America. 3. The prohibition of the use of bullets which expand easily in the human body. Signed by the same as the last, with the exception of Portugal. The Conference also passed the following resolution unanimously :—"That the restriction of military budgets which are at present a heavy burden on the world, is extremely desirable for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind." The wish was also unanimously voted that the revision of the Geneva Convention might shortly be undertaken by a Special Conference. The following five wishes were voted with only a few abstentions :—That the question of the rights and duties of neutrals be considered at a future Conferenee; that the Goverments might come to an agreement respecting new types and calibres of rifles and naval guns; that the Governments would examine the possibility of an agreement as to the limitation of armed forces and of war budgets; that the inviolability of private property in naval warfare might be considered by a subsequent Conference; and that a subsequent conference might also take into consideration the question of the bombardment of ports, towns, and villages, by a naval force.

The final Act was passed on July 29, and the Conference then broke up. In reporting to Her Majesty's Government the close of the conference, the British plenipotentiaries described the work of the Conference as "consisting in the production of three most important and beneficent codes destined to preserve the blessings of peace and to lessen the calamities of war," and they dwelt with special emphasis upon "the great work the Conference has produced in its 'project of a convention for the pacific settlement of international conflicts.'"

LORD SALISBURY'S VIEWS.

Speaking on the debate on the Address (Feb. 7) the Marquis of Salisbury said the Earl of Kimberley had referred to the very remarkable invitation which the Emperor of Russia had addressed to all the Powers of Europe to meet him in conference for the purpose of lightening the terrible burden of armaments laid upon us, and of attempting to avert the ever-present possibility of war. Nobody could doubt the purity and grandeur of the motives which had animated the Emperor in giving this invitation, and every one must heartily wish that his anticipations may be realised. But farther than that he did not think it safe to go. "The constant increase in armaments which is taking place on all sides at the very time we are speaking of and prophesying peace is not encouraging to the ideal dreams in which the Czar has perhaps indulged, and may warn us to prepare for a possible issue less gratifying than that on which he has most naturally and laudably allowed his mind to dwell. There are many difficulties to be surmounted before any such general benefit can be achieved as that which his Majesty has sketched out. I shall myself be satisfied if the results of this conference and of these negotiations are capable of fulfilling a somewhat humbler aim. If by extending the use of the principle of arbitration we are able to diminish the number of causes by which war can be induced, and if by humane and beneficent legislation we can diminish the horrors of that war when it is waged, we shall have done, I think, for our generation a service of which the whole value cannot be appreciated at once, but to which, I think, the future inhabitants of Europe will look back with gratitude. And if, as I hope, in that more distant time it is developed to a greater and more perfect end, they will have cause to bless the name of the Sovereign to whose imagination and to whose power and courage this result will in a great measure be due."

AMERICA AND INDIA.

VIGOROUS EFFORTS TO PUSH AMERICAN TRADE.

AN "Express" telegram, dated Philadelphia, says:—Mr. Burk, the millionaire leather manufacturer of this city, has sailed with his private secretary for Bombay and Calcutta, in which latter city a number of Quaker capitalists whom Mr. Burk represents contemplate establishing a bank. They will also organise direct steamship communication with the United States, the leading Indian firms having offered strong inducements to American manufacturers. The United States trade with India in leather, cottons, petroleum, and machinery has made enormous strides of late, and the new enterprise promises excellent developments.

THE MAHSUD BLOCKADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 1.

The Mahsud blockade was to have commenced to-day, but no news of its having begun had reached the authorities up to noon.

The latest information shows that the tribesmen are likely after all to pay the fine. This probably accounts for the delay.

The blockade of the Mahsud Waziris will be carried out with the greatest rigour until the tribe pay up the lakh of rupees imposed upon them as a fine by Government. For the benefit of such as our readers as are unacquainted with the system formerly followed with marked success on the North-West Frontier, some explanation may be given of strict blockading. The preliminary steps were taken three weeks ago when the export of grain from the Derajat was stopped, and Mahsuds proceeding to India in search of work were stopped at the border posts. At the same time notices were served upon such of the tribesmen as were known to be in British territory that they must be prepared to return to their own country, ample time being thus given them to make their preparations. The civil officers were empowered to exempt men from expulsion in special cases. The blockade came into full force on the 1st instant, and now every effort is being made to cut off the Mahsuds from communication with their neighbours. All trade has been stopped; no cattle or sheep can visit the grazing grounds in the Derajat; every Mahsud who tries to pass into India is turned back; and security has been taken from the headmen of all border villages that they will not have any dealings with the tribe. Villagers or traders who embark upon smuggling will on detection be punished, and all goods captured will be treated as contraband. The cordon drawn about the country extends from Datta Khel in the Tochi Valley on the north to Wano on the south. In addition to the positions occupied by the troops, the Northern and Southern Waziristan Militia hold eleven posts and nine more are being formed. The 23rd Pioneers have been sent up to the Gomul in order to build the more important of the latter and to improve certain roads. The ordinary Border Militia posts on the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan borders have been strengthened, and a number of Enfield rifles with ammunition have been issued to villages in exposed positions, the idea being to form temporary irregular levies. On the western side, in the direction of Afghanistan, the Darwesh Khel Weziris have undertaken to watch the passes leading into the Shawal Valley.

As to the military arrangements, flying columns are held ready to move at the shortest notice from various strategical points, and an extensive system of day patrolling is to be carried out, in which the militia and border police will have a large share. In order to lesson the chance of raiding the Gomul will be closed to "kafilas" except on one day each week, and in the Tochi the passenger-traffic will be limited to two days weekly. In this way there will be less risk of small parties being attacked. The mails will be carried under special escorts, and dangerous points on the roads, where ambushes can be laid, will be closely watched. As the Mahsuds are cordially hated all round, their raiding parties having shown a fine impartiality in attacking every clan in turn they will not receive any sympathy from their neighbours generally, and they must needs rely upon supplies in their own country for subsistence. The stoppage of the export from India of food-grains and salt will particularly tell upon them, and though the blockade may be a long business it should prove effective if persevered with consistently. The more peaceably disposed among the Mahsuds are said to be anxious to pay up the fine, but the collection of a lakh of rupees takes time. It remains to be seen whether the Mullah Powindah has still sufficient influence to induce the tribesmen to hold out. If his power is on the wane as reported, the first half of the fine will probably be paid within the next six weeks. If he succeeds in exciting a spirit of fanaticism among the more lawless members of the tribe, there may be attacks upon the blockading-posts, but every precaution is being taken to prevent any surprise of these being succesful. The cordon is a strong one, and as some 10,000 troops are in evidence in the Tochi, the Derajat District, Sarwakai, the Gomul and Wano, the Mahsuds cannot hope to make any headway in their efforts to break through the chain of posts.

BERTRAM THE GREAT, IN BOMBAY.

A CROWDED house at the Tivoli Theatre on Saturday evening welcomed Mr. Charles Bertram, the modern "Wizard of the North," on his re-appearance in India. Bertram's own ejaculations were the natural remarks of the audience on his performance. "Isn't it wonderful," "It's marvellous!" was the continued commentary of the house from the start to the finish of the astonishing entertainment. Bertram began his performance with some hair-raising tricks with the cards, which because they were similar, challenged comparison with those performed before a much smaller and less appreciative audience, by a native magician, a week or two since. The native performer fails in "patter," but Bertram puts too great a strain upon his audience. Amazement and merriment struggle for the mastery, and you simply don't know where you are. No more did Dr. Pollen and the other gentlemen who "assisted" the entertainer. While Mr. Bertram omitted some startling card tricks performed by the native he astonished us with others not previously noted in the repertory of Indian "natural magic." The feeling of the audience in regard to these things was well indicated by Dr. Pollen. "You don't believe me?" said the wizard after one of his passes with the cards. "I'm prepared to believe anything you say," replied the doctor amid great laughter. In Bertram's hall of mystery there is no time for philosophic doubt, and that was realised when after dividing a certain number of cards between the two gentlemen who placed them in their inner breast pockets and held them firmly pressed to their manly bosoms the magician made it appear that five of the cards had walked out of one man's pocket into the other man's. Nobody was more astonished than the gentlemen themselves when one found but thirteen cards where there had been eighteen and the other discovered seventeen where there had been but twelve. The business with the magic rings has been as well done in native hands, but the peculiarly Indian feat of cutivating a mango tree was rivalled if not surpassed by the cultivation of a couple of rose bushes. The Indian magician causes the mango tree to grow gradually but Bertram after preparing his soil in previously empty flower pots, has the power by means of a funnel of causing his rose bush to shoot up on the instant in full bearing. The flowers he cut off and distributed among the audience. Other souvenirs distributed were little flags apparently miraculously made out of crumpled tissue paper. There were other wonderful "experiments" and the last of all was an immense advance on the time-honoured storehouse of a tall hat. Instead of bringing sundry articles out of the hat the performer had a number of metal cylinders, open at both ends, made to pass through each other, and certain of them obviously empty. But how sophisticated some of them were was seen when they yielded up treasures of flags, ornaments, flowers, cages with birds, and so on. Laughter, deligated wonderment and applause were continuous throughout the evening and at the close Mr. Bertram received a great ovation. The wizard will appear again this evening at the Tivoli Theatre, and the entertainment should not be missed.

A "PIONEER" telegram states that work upon the Peshawar-Kohat road has at last been begun, and it will be proceeded with steadily during the current cold weather. The intelligence is in some way a surprise, for most people had gathered the impression that the Government had put its foot down in the matter long ago and after peremptorily informing the local tribesmen who were disposed to raise difficulties that their opposition would not be tolerated had finished the work off-hand. According to details given by the "Pioneer" the existing roadway in British territory from Peshawar to Aimal Chabutra will be metalled, while in the Kohat Pass itself the road will be put in a thorough state of repair, all sections where there is any soft ground being well metalled. Local labour will be employed as much as possible, and this will put some money into the pockets of the Adam Khel Afridis in and about the pass. The road will be 37 miles long from Peshawar to Kohat, 10 miles only lying in tribal territory.

THE INSURANCE OF NATIVE LIVES.

ACTION OF THE SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The directors of the Scottish Metropolitan Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh having decided practically to close their Indian business on the ground that it is "not wise to accept native lives," will you permit me to state, through your columns, that this decision, which reached me in March last when acting as "ad interim" manager in Bombay, came upon me as an unpleasant surprise and was absolutely unexpected. In proof of this I need only say that from time to time, while in Bombay, I received official expressions of the satisfaction with which the directors regarded the results of my work in India, and only a month previously they offered me a fixed salary of Rs. 15,000 per annum to remain as their permanent Indian manager. Being anxious, however, to resume my head office duties I declined this offer, but at the same time submitted an application on reasonable terms from a local gentleman who would have made a most excellent representative. This application, however, was set aside.

Acting on medical advice I went home in April, hoping to persuade the directors to reconsider their decision, and prepared to return to India for a further period if desired. Unfortunately till I arrived in Edinburgh I was unaware of the general manager's serious illness (which has since culminated in his resignation). I had not seen the Report and Accounts of the Company for 1899, and had no idea of the heavy expenditure incurred during my absence from the head office. I strongly advised the directors to continue their Indian business with me or without me, on the cautious lines I had laid down, but I found them indisposed to listen to reason, and I have since accepted a home appointment with another company.

Shortly after taking over the management in Bombay I warned the directors that in consequence of their acceptance of a number of native lives at advanced ages, submitted by a previous representative, they must expect a series of early and heavy death claims. Some of these claims have emerged and others will yet emerge, causing serious loss to the company, but I have no hesitation whatever in stating, and my opinion will be supported by experts, that native life business in India, if cautiously selected and carefully supervised, is as profitable as European life business in a similar climate, and, as in the case of the "Oriental," has proved highly remunerative.

During my brief residence in Bombay in addition to thoroughly overhauling and re-organising the Company's business, I completed nearly seven lakhs of new European and Native Life Assurances, and at the time of writing, so far as my information goes, only one small death claim for Rs. 2,000 has emerged, and in that case death was not the result of disease but of a simple accident. This is only as it should be if the business is properly conducted, and I think it right to protest against the reason advanced by the Scottish Metropolitan directors for abandoning the assurance of native lives, as tending to throw discredit on an important source of life business, and discouraging to other Indian and English Life Companies which have done not a little to encourage thrift and care for dependents among the native races, to the advantage of all concerned.

It only remains for me to sincerely thank those gentlemen, European and Native, in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, the Punjab, and in fact all over India, who favoured me with their influence and support, assuring them that I acted in perfect good faith when I stated verbally and by letter that the "Scottish Metropolitan" had "come to stay," and was determined to make a bold bid for Indian business.—Yours, &c.,

W. SWAN PARKER,

Late ad-interim Manager for India,
Scottish Metropolitan Life Assurance Co., Ld.
80, Blacket Place, Edinburgh, Nov. 16.

CALLING ON SUNDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should like to assist Mr. Johnston against his friend the "Lady of Quality." Is she not a little selfish? In order to have her Sunday sleep between certain hours she wants to prohibit others from opening their doors to receive calls from friends who cannot go round on other days. By all means let her have her sleep; she can use a "not at home" box, but why object to others being sociable when they are so inclined? I am sure there are many ladies in Bombay, besides myself, who would gladly give their husbands' friends better facilities for calling.

As for the "nai hai" callers, of whom your correspondent seems so afraid, I do not know what rule there is *now* to prevent them calling on every lady in Bombay.

If the hours of 12 to 2 are not generally approved of let us select other hours. All that Mr. Johnston appears to advocate is the principle of Sunday calling, and I must say I wish him success.—Yours, &c.,

MEM SAHIB.

Malabar Hill.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to "A Lady of Quality's" letter with regard to calling on Sundays, I do not see why Mr. Johnston's letter (which is a sensible one) should be read with dismay. The two objections, "A Lady of Quality" brings forward are, having "Mr. Nobody's" cards brought in (which denies her the pleasure of saying "nai hai"), and secondly the loss of her Sunday sleep. May I ask if she is in the habit of receiving "Mr. Nobodies" on week days, and only denies them the *pleasure* of calling on Sundays for the reason already given? Sunday calling is allowed in Simla and Calcutta, and we presume that in both places people attend to their Sabbath duties, sleep evidently, or, very probably, being one of them. It would be wiser if "A Lady of Quality" let such a simple subject as Sunday calling alone, unless she can bring forward some valid reasons for its non-institution.—Yours, &c.,

A WOMAN OF COMMON-SENSE, NOT A "LADY OF QUALITY."

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1900-1901.

It is proposed to hold the First Extra Meeting on Saturday, 8th December 1900, and about Thirteen Extra Meetings will be held on Saturdays during the Season, up to the beginning of April, 1901.

Subscription for the full Season of Extra Meetings is as follows :—

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand, Enclosure, and Private Paddock ... ... Rs. 30

NON-MEMBERS OF THE W. I. T. C.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand and Enclosure only ... Rs. 30 } Rs. 40
Extra for Private Paddock ...Rs. 10 }

The above Tickets include 2 transferable Tickets admitting 2 Ladies free.

Season Tickets are obtainable only on application. to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.,
Byculla Club, Byculla.

Or to

MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
Eastern Assurance Co.,
1 Green Street, Fort.

Applications for Tickets must be accompanied by Remittance for cost.

The charge for DAY TICKETS will be :—

Grand Stand and Enclosure	Rs. 5
Private Paddock including free Ticket for 1 Lady.	1
Ladies (not holding Tickets)	2
Children	2

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 15th November, 1900.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE HUNTING SEASON.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL NOTES.

PROPOSED NEW L. B. W. RULE.

LONDON Nov. 16.

Last week witnessed the opening meet of every hunt in the kingdom that had not previously made a start. The Queen's Buckhounds at Salt Hill, the Quorn at Kirby Gate, the Belvoir at Leadenham House, the Pytchley at North Kilworth—all these are classic fixtures associated with the best traditions of the chase and bygone heroes of the hunting-field. Early in last week the weather was what a Scotsman would call "a wee thing saft," a term which may either imply a thin, drizzling rain or a drenching downpour calcuted to wet an Englishman—or any other man, for that matter—to the skin in a very short space of time. Such conditions are usually favourable to scent, and consequently to success in the pursuit of foxes, but it cannot be said that anyting especially brilliant was associated with the opening meets. Followers of the Quorn who foregathered at Kirby Gate had a sharp scurry (ending in a kill) in the morning and latter on a slow hunting run. Her Majesty's—which should have taken precedence,—with Lord Churchill in command and young Frank Goodall carrying the horn, made an eight-mile point in a woodland country, and both with the Bellvoir and the Pytchley fast gallops were enjoyed on the afternoon of the opening day. So once again fox-hunting is in full progress and showing as much vitality as ever. Many good men and true there are whose presence will be missed by old friends—men who will never again show the way with the first flight in "forty minutes of the best across the grass." They lie beneath the veldt in South Africa, and in the remembrance that they died fighting for their country their relations will find consolation.

Leafy hedges and ditches that are obscured by grass are apt, in "blind" November, to bring to grief some of those who ride to hounds. And there may be other prolific reasons why the early part of the season is so often of tumbles. Horses are not yet in the best of condition, a remark which applies equally to their riders, and when both horse and man are "pumped" a comparatively trifling obstacle suffices to overturn them. Several ladies who are well known in the Shires have had the misfortune to take bad falls recently. Lady Augusta Fane and Lady Gerard, both prominent figures with the Quorn, have sustained injuries through falls, and Lady Carrington (wife of general Sir Fredrick Carrington, who was recently at the front) broke her arm owing to her horse coming down during a run with the Cotswold. In addition to these ladies, several men have come to grief more or less seriously. The Morning Post of Monday contained a very sensible reference to that question of wire, barbed or plain, which always more or less vexes the souls of hunting men. It is suggetted that landowners have it in their power greatly to further the interests of fox-hunting in this matter, by inserting in the leases of their tenants agreements restricting the use of wire. If it be considered undesirable entirely to prohibit thie description of fencing, at least there might be a stipulation that wire should invariably be marked, and, further, that it should be removed during the season at the expense (both as regards taking down and reerecting) of the landlord or the hunt committee. This course of action would entail neither loss nor hardship upon tenant farmers, and I hope that landewners who have the interests of fox-hunting at heart will give the matter their consideration.

The field that foregathered on Saturday at House Grange to meet the famous hounds which the Duke of Rutland so generously lends to Sir Gilbert Greenall and the Belvoir hunt was somewhat select, but of foxes there were plenty. Finding in Sherbrooke's covert, the hounds ran briskly to Clawson Thorns, brought their fox circling round by Piper Hole, and lost it after a good but not particularly straight hunt. Harby produced the next fox, which stood up well before hounds, although, like its predecessor, it had no fancy to steer a straight course. "Practice makes perfect," and the foxes the Belvoir hounds pursued on Saturday may yet afford opportunity for a great run. A large and representative company assembled the same day to meet Mr. Cotton and Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds at Terrick Hall. Near the Cockshoots the hounds started an outlying fox, and hunted him past the Meres and as far as the Tarporley road, short of which they doubled back towards Bradeley Green. The chase bore gradually round, with hounds always pressing their fox, until in the event they killed him near Terrick Hall. Then from Osmere there was a fast run which ended without blood, and a move was made for Asby Wood. A fox was at home, and, facing the open, he contrived to escape after a brief pursuit. The going will be on the heavy side after the rain that fell on Monday; and this should ensure a continuance of good runs.

THE Inter-League match at Belfast resulted in the expected victory for the England side. One or two of the England players made themselves very creditably conspicuous. There was, forinstance, R. Hogg the Sunderland centre, at whose selection there was some astonishment, because the player has not achieved particularly great things for his club. But Hogg justified his promotion in admirable fashion. He performed excellent work in front of goal, and his reward for good shooting was three of the four goals scored by his side. M. Kingsley, the Newcastle goal-keeper, gave a brilliant display of defensive resourcefulness. He had the hard luck to be penalised for carrying the ball in the second half, and then the chagrin of seeing a goal scored from the penalty kick, but he did his side such excellent service as more than compensated for this discounting of the margin of victory. No other goal-keeper in the League has had so few goals scored against him as Kingsley, and he is now generally spoken of as the rival this season of Robinson, the famous Southampton international. Kingsley is only twenty-three years of age and he has already had four and a half years of League football with Darwen and Newcastle. Another "star" on the Engiish side on Saturday—Bloomer—gave the Irish spectators an example of wonderful proficiency at goal-kicking. Bloomer had Sharp of Everton, for his partner, and the Lancashire cricketer, who made his first appearance in a representative match, did himself justice. For the Belfast match eleven of the League clubs were drawn upon, and, not unnaturally, there is a temptation to read the effects of individual absences into some of the results of the League matches. But in a general balance up matters equalise themselves pretty fairly. Derby County might have pressed the present leaders of the League more closely if their prince of goal-getters had been at home; but on the other hand Notts Forest might have been much harder to press, if their splendid centre half-back had not been playing behind Bloomer at Belfast. Aston Villa had to send Evans to Ireland; Liverpool had to yield Cox. Here, perhaps, there was a disadvantage for the Villa. They were sorely weakened in their back division, and the commandeering of Evans hit them rather hard. Five goals to one—what a rout for the champions!—showed how Liverpool made short work of the defence that was left. Liverpool got along very well without the assistance of their clever forward Cox. Of course it was not this little matter that decided the game. One only notes it in passing.

The decadence of Aston Villa is very sad to see. A defeat at Sheffield, a draw at home against Stoke, and a heavy defeat at Liverpool make a trio of successive engagements which will lie coldly in the memory. No one looks to the Villa to recover the old form this season, and eyes are turned in quite a new direction for the winners of the championship honours. Will Notts Forest "stay the course"? is the question one is commonly asked. They have begun in excellent fashion, and only Newcastle United, who are one match in hand, can possibly draw level with them in their very creditable record of 19 points for 12 games. It would be a new excitement for Nottingham to see the Forest making a neck and neck race for the championship at the end of the season, and the thing is not beyond the range of possibility. Manchester City, one of the four teams—Newcastle United, Notts Forest, and

Wolverhampton Wanderers are the other threethat have not yet been beaten on their own ground,—defeated Notts County by two goals to nill. There was some capital play in midfield, and the supporters of the City club were given a fine afternoon's entertainment, but it was pretty evident thar a larger banquet of goals would have been welcome. With more judicious shooting this might easily have been provided. The North backs had their hands very full for quite two thirds of the game, and Pennington worked very hard and with a large degree of success in goal. The second goal was most prettily scored by Gillespie from a centre by Meredith. The City centre was waiting for the ball right in front of goal, and when it came he sent it into the net in such a way that no goalkeeper could have stopped it. While most of Saturday's matches were played under weather conditions which were very agreeable for the season of the year—and in Manchester a very welcome change from what we have experienced during the last month,—at Blackburn the Sunderland team was welcomed with hailstones and rain. Sunderland took a mild revenge by beating the Rovers one goal to none. Everton went to Stoke and won a two goals victory, and Sheffield United, Newcastle United, and Bury trimumphed before their own supporters.

Mr. C. B. Fry, writing to the "Athletic News," says: There is also a rumour that the law about leg-before-wicket is to be amended. It is proposed by some one that the batsman shall be out if in the opinion of the umpire his leg is between wicket and wicket, and if the ball, no matter where it pitches, would have hit the wicket had the leg not been in the way. This amendment was mentioned in the papers some time ago as likely to conduce to smaller scores than are the rule nowadays. But it would not conduce to any such result. Big scores occur on good wickets, and on good wickets batsmen's legs only very rarely save them from being bowled; except perhaps when the bowler breaks the ball considerably from leg, and in this case there is no difficulty about playing the ball with the bat if you want to. The amended law would come into real use when wickets admit of the bowler putting on a lot of break. But hut how on earth is the umpire to judge whether a ball that is breaking in at a big angle will or will not hit the stumps? He cannot possible tell: he is not behind the line of the ball: also when a ball is breaking much the amount of the wicket that is presented to its course is very small, for the wicket is not set at right angles to the courte of a breaking ball, but more or less edgewise according to the angle of the break; in fact, just as extra-cover has less of the wicket throw at than mid-off, and cover than extra-cover, and point than cover, so the more a ball breaks the less of the wicket has it presented to it. If a batsman misses a ball that is breaking a good deal, and the ball passes across the wicket either behind or in front without hitting it, the bowler (and the bowler's umpire) generally has an entirely mistaken idea as to how close to the stumps the ball passes. Umpires have quite enough to do as it is to judge l-b-w, for there is nothing at all easy in judging the line of quite a moderate amount of break. It always seems to me very doubtful whether an umpire really knows anything at all about the direction of a breaking ball. Suppose a good-length ball pitches on the off-stump and the batsman plays forward at it, as if it were going straight on, but the ball beats his bat and hits his advanced leg: unless the batsman has made a very poor shot at the direction of the ball, the ball has deviated about three inches from its original direction in travelling forward about two feet from where it pitched, it has about six feet more to go before getting to the wicket, so it will have deviated nine inches by then—i.e., it will miss the wiceket. Yet how often in such a case is the batsman given not out? The umpire often fancies that because the ball has not broken much between the pitch and the batsman's leg it will not have broken much by the time it reaches the wicket. In fact, I do not think an umpire can be really sure of the direction of a good-length ball unless it goes straight on after pitching. If the new rule comes in there will be some funny decisions.

"DIPLOMAED NATIVE MIDWIVES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Viegas' suggestion before the Corporation for entering one or more native midwives for each ward of the city, for giving relief to poor women, in need of assistance at child-birth, though a very opportune one, is not likely to prove of as much benefit as would a similar scheme modified to suit the circumstances of the place and people.

The municipal exchequer is already overburdened and a scheme, however useful, may have to prove its intrinsic merits from a practical and economical point in view, before it could find favor with the Corporation. The questions are:—1. Can we get a sufficient number of diplomaed native midwives. 2. How many will be required in each ward, to give substantial relief. 3. Will the ignorant poor people avail themselves of the services of such diplomaed native midwives.

Leaving the special committee of the Corporation to settle the first and second questions, I beg to state, that the poor people of Bombay are too ignorant to appreciate the benefits of diplomaed native midwives, who will never do the hard work needed in squalid homes now done by the ordinary native midwife. There are about 1,000 of these now practising in Bombay.

They are as superstitious, ignorant and dirty as they can well be. With their dirty clothes, hands and persons, they spread the infection of puerperal fever all over the Asiatic world. Why not do something to keep a register of all the indigenous native midwives practising in Bombay and make them listen to half-a-dozen lectures on general cleanliness and disinfection of hands, the difference between the normal and difficult labour, the dangers of unnecessary meddling in labour cases and the like. The Bombay Municipality can well invest Rs. 3,000 every year, in supplying clean clothes to these midwives, and in presenting them with a two-ounce bottle of carbolic acid each, with instructions to prepare carbolic lotion to wash their hands and nails with, before engaging in delicate operations.

No paid diplomaed native midwives can relieve the pains of suffering native females for they will not be employed by the majority. The indigenous native midwives should be improved as a whole, by keeping a list of those practising in particular districts, and giving it to a qualified general practitioner of the district, and letting him supervise and advise them. There are many medical graduates practising in different localities, who would be too glad to be in some sort of communication with these indigenous native midwives who, by coming in contact with qualified doctors, can learn many things, for practise they will, with or without diplomas, and with or without knowledge.

There is no Act to prevent an indigenous native midwife from doing any barbarous piece of midwifery work anywhere in India or in Bombay. They might as well be taught that they are responsible for their work.—Yours, &c.,

U. L. DESAI, M.D., B.S.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

ANOTHER distinguished veteran of the Indian Army passes away with the death of Major-General Andrew Hugh Bogle, who died at St. Margaret's, Twickenham, in his seventy-first year. He entered the Bengal Artillery on December 8, 1848, and served throughout several important actions during the latter part of the Crimean War, in charge of a Turkish Field Battery. He also fought in the Indian Mutiny and in Abyssinia.

WE hear from Hyderabad sources that Mullah Qaiyum, who is about to retire on pension from the service of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, has undertaken to collect subscriptions in aid of a new railway line which has lately been ordered by the Sultan of Turkey, to run from Syria into Yeman (Arabia), passing through Mecca and Medina Sharif with a branch to Jedda. The estimated cost of this line is said to be equivalent to fifteen crores of rupees, out of which sum 11 crores will be borne by the Turkish Government and the remaining four crores are to be raised by public Muhammadan subscriptions. A memorial signed by several thousand persons is said to have been submitted to the Nizam begging for help in the matter, and copies of this memorial are being submitted to several other Muhammadan Chiefs in India asking for similar help.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

OPENING THE NAVALRAI HIRANAND ACADEMY.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 23.

ON Thursday, 22nd November, H.E. Lord Northcote, accompanied by Mr. James, proceeded to the Hiranand Academy and performed the opening ceremony. Hyderabad has been en fete since their Excellencies' arrival; and everywhere the road bore signs of welcome. The grounds were filled with students and friends; and among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Alcock, Mrs. Steele, Miss Malony, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Mr. Chatfield, I.C.S., Mr. Brown, I.C.S., R. B. Chaithram, Hon'ble Mir Allah Baksh, Mr. P. P. Chandanani, R. B. Tilokchand, R. B. Chandasing, Kazi Imamali, Mia Ali Kassim, Wadero Gawhar Khan, Sardar Jan Mahomed, Mr. Bhulchand Dayaram, Mr. Mathuradas, and others.

After a song of welcome had been sung by a few students Mr. Hiranand Khemsing read a report. He said: The wing opened forms part of a school-building, which is intended to locate the Navalrai Hiranand Academy, now accommodated in rented houses. The estimated cost of the whole building including out-houses, compound wall, etc., is nearly Rs. 70,000. The wing now completed with the compound wall and the out-houses will cost nearly Rs. 30,000, while the remaining portion of the building is estimated to cost Rs. 40,000 more.

Mr. Bhulchand Dayaram, Principal of the Academy, spoke as to the progress of the Institution, which was started in October, 1888, by the late Mr. Hiranand Shoukiram Advani, assisted by his brother R. B. Dewan Navalrai, whose honored names are now jointly borne by the institution. A beginning was made with 39 boys and the number now in the present school and its branches is nearly 1,200. Of this nearly 700 are receiving English education. The Academy with its branches make up in all five schools, of which one, the present institution, is a high school teaching up to the Matriculation and University School Final standard and containing nearly 600 boys, and the other is an Anglo-Vernacular School, called the New English School, teaching up to the third English standard and containing over a hundred boys, and the rest are three primary schools containing between them nearly 500 boys. All these schools are now under the control and management of a registered association, known as the Hyderabad (Sind) Education Society, whose president is Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, I. C. S., District Judge of Khandesh, and which counts among its members the Honorable Mr. Ranade, the Honorable Mir Allahbux Khan Talpur, Mr. R. Giles, Dr. Jackson and several other distinguished and leading men. Of these schools four are aided by Government and receive an annual grant, but the fifth, a primary school, receives no grant yet, as owing to the strain on the finances of Government due to famine, plague and other causes, the Education Department is not in a position to entertain applications for aid. With more favourable financial prospects now we hope the time will soon arrive when this school will also receive the aid it so much needs. The expansion and development of the Academy and its branches has been very rapid during all these years. It has now arrived at a stage when a rapid external development necessarily gives place to a slower growth. But this apparent loss will, we hope, be more than compensated by greater stability, larger consolidation and riper and more fruitful work. The Academy aims at imparting an all round education, physical, mental, moral, and religious. While the education of the mind is carefully attended to by a body of efficient and devoted teachers, several of whom are University graduates, the development of the body claims no less attention. Cricket and foot-ball are daily played nearly by the whole school. Drill and gymnastics are regularly taught by a special teacher. We have nearly forty cricket elevens and three foot-ball teams. In the cricket matches played this year with the local high schools and last year with the European garrison the school was invariably successful.

In opening the building his Excellency said:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is with mixed feelings that I attend your meeting to-day, because, whilst on the one hand the success of this gathering shows the appreciation of the good works which the Sind Education Society has performed in the past and is still performing, on the other hand there is the inevitable bitter drop in the cup of your welcome when you appeal to me as a member of the Bombay Government for that financial assistance which, perhaps, you are justly entitled to expect, but which under the present circumstances I cannot promise you. This Academy is a strong and convincing proof of the far-seeing liberality, generosity, and public spirit of the Hindus of Sind. They are carrying out that great work which was initiated by those honorable gentlemen, the representatives of the Advani family to whom reference has already been made, in the spirit of generosity in which it was originally founded. It has given me the very greatest pleasure to declare the wing of this Academy open and to hand to Mr. Ramchand Khemchand and the contractors those tangible proofs of your appreciation of the good work they have done with which you have just endowed them. I notice in your report you refer to the high praise which many of the ablest administrators and truest friends of the province of Sind have lavished upon your Academy, and I am bound to say that, judging from the reports which have been read, there is little indeed left to be desired in the careful arrangement you have made for the mental and physical benefits of the students. It is impossible for me on the present occasion to go at any length into any consideration of the subjects touched upon in your report.

KINDERGARTEN AS AN INDUCEMENT TO ATTENDANCE.

With your permission, I will only deal with two, and these are the question first, of the establishment of the Kindergarten system and, secondly, the necessity for manual and commercial education. Now, gentlemen, it appears that this Kindergarten system is one which may with peculiar advantage be introduced into India, because we must remember that the question of education in India is complicated with many difficulties, some material and some moral. India is a poor country. It is a country with a large population and at the same time a country of magnificent distances. The difficulty of getting young children to the school is considerable, and I think that if you could have a good Kindergarten established, where parents would know that if they brought their children there they would be looked after, and that recreation would be combined with instruction, they would have strong inducement to bring their children to such a place. At the present moment we must remember that the parents of those children whom we hope to see this institution bringing up as useful citizens are many of them uneducated people who are unable to appreciate as fully as they ought the benefits of the education, and if you could impress upon them what those benefits are and that the care of the bodily health of the children would be cared for, I think you will do much to promote education and a large number of people would bring their children there for training. Again, gentlemen, you must remember, that in a thickly-peopled country like England, it is easy to get hold of the mass of children and, so to speak, force them to learn. Here in India you have neither the money nor the machinery for the purpose, and you have to contend with the almost insuperable distaste for books, which is common, I suppose to English and Indian children alike, and it is only by catching them young and with the co-operation of the parents that you will be able to instil them with a love for learning. To turn to another subject dealt with in your address, namely, the acquisition of

MANUAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

It is unnecessary for me to dilate on its value. I think the best thing I can do is to ask you, the residents of Sind, to look round upon your own province and to see what has been wrought by careful and scientifically-taught system of irrigation, which has already converted a large portion of land from arid desert to fertile soil and which will in no long space of time transform Sind from one of the poorest important into one of the most opulent, most favoured, and wealthiest provinces. On the other hand I have heard with great regret since I have been in Hyderabad that many of those arts and crafts which formerly distinguished the City are gradually decaying and perishing from amongst you, and I think that must be attributed to a great extent to the lack of competent technical education. When I think how deep a debt the Western Nations owe to the East for the arts which characterized them, I feel a double pang of regret when I hear of any industry decaying in India and I hope that before my tenure of office comes to an end it may be my good fortune to see some revival of those industries.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS.

If I may say a few words upon the question of education generally, I hope that you will believe that whilst I speak strongly, because I feel strongly on the merits of technical education, I do not speak with the idea of depreciating the value of literary education. But India is a country which cannot grow rich upon any kind of literary education only, however, highly developed. It is the duty of every Government, Central or Provincial, to do everything in its power to develop the material prosperity of the country, and in order to do that, they must devote the larger portion of the revenues, which they take from the people to the development of the prosperity of the country. (Applause.) They have many absolutely essential public objects and, all important though education is, it can be only one of their subsidiary duties. The consequence is they are only able to allot a certain small portion of their revenues to the promotion of education, an amount very, very far less than they would desire to do, but still as large a proportion as they feel justified in taking from the tax-payers of the country. Let me quote your own case, for instance, you say you want just Rs. 40,000. I have not the least doubt that if we could give you these Rs. 40,000 we should be assisting a cause which would be most beneficial to the people. But do not suppose that yours is the only educational object that we could help with this amount. Just before I left the Deccan another educational institution which is doing admirable work, wanted the precise sum of Rs. 40,000 with the precise object of building a college. They have asked for a building grant and similar applications I and my colleagues receive from every portion of the Presidency. Well, in these circumstances there are but two courses open to you, either you must be content with such allotments as it is possible for Government to give and make the best use you can of them and of them alone in furthering the cause of education, or you must endeavour yourselves to provide some extra funds which will, I believe, be very well expended in perfecting the system of education you desire to see established. Again there are two ways by which the money you want may be obtained. It may be obtained from individuals associated with institutions, such as this, or from the munificence, generosity and educational enthusiasm of such gentlemen as the members of the Advani family, or the efforts of such gentlemen as Mr. Bhulchand Dayaram. (Cheers.) It can be done, I believe it could be better done, by utilising funds you have for improving the machinery you have in improving such a system of the practical teaching of the youth of this province as will enable them in their turn to devote themselves to improving resources of this country so as to increase its wealth and public revenues and thereby enable the Government to annually allot an ever-increasing fraction for the cause of educational progress. It is because I hope and believe that those who are interested in this Academy will take that view and work unceasingly to promote education that it has given me peculiar pleasure to be here to see the good work you have achieved and wish you from the bottom of my heart all success and prosperity in the future. (Cheers.)

THE FRONTIER DEMAND FOR RIFLES.

IT may be noted as a rather singular fact that the price of breech-loading rifles and ammunition in the tribal country on the North-West Frontier has fallen some 40 or 50 per cent. in the last few months. In Afridi districts, for example, there was a demand for Waziristan in the spring, but this soon ceased and thereafter the arms market became dull. The selling prices now range about as follows:—Lee-Metfords, Rs. 550 to Rs. 600; Martinis, Rs. 250 to Rs. 300; Sniders, Rs. 200; bolts for Lee-Metfords, Rs. 6. These are the rates for weapons in first class order: stolen rifles are quoted lower than those taken in the 1897-98 campaign, as a certain amount of risk attaches to their possession. The price of ammunition has meanwhile risen: packets of 10 cartridges are sold at the following rates:—Lee-Metford, Rs. 4; Martini and Snider, Rs. 5-8 as. Percussion caps for reloading the two last named kinds of cartridges are plentiful at about 70 for the rupee, while those for the old muzzle-loading Enfield are nearly as cheap again. Since the new rules were introduced to stop the leakage of ammunition in India, the tribesmen find it more difficult to get cartridges. As one enterprising Afridi trader recently put it: "Where I could formerly buy ammunition by the maund in India, I can now only get single cartridges." Unless, therefore, a supply comes into the borderland from the Persian side, which is not very likely, the tribesmen a few years hence will run short of Martini-Henry and Snider ammunition, particularly as our Nrtive Army is now being re-armed with the '303 rifle. There are comparatively few rifles of the latter pattern in the possession of the Afridis and other powerful clans, but the rifle-thieves will be busy when Native regiments have got their new weapons. Not even the cleverest mistries can make '303 cartridges as the cupro nickel covering of the bullet cannot be manufactured by them. The most they can do is to cast a leaden bullet, and this does not give accurate shooting.

Rifles and ammunition can be procured at fairly cheap rates in Afghanistan, and the wonder is that the supply from that side is not larger. The Amir puts to death any one caught selling, but trade in arms goes on briskly in spite of this. We may here mention that His Highness has, during the last two or three years, purchased a large number of '303 rifles and several million rounds of ammunition, which have been passed through the Indian Customs houses at Bombay and Karachi. These are mostly stored in the Kabul arsenals ready for an emergency, the Afghan regular troops having still Martinis and Sniders. An effort is to be made to manufacture '303 ammunition in the Amir's workshops, but it is not plain how the cordite will be obtained unless it is purchased in Europe, for one can scarcely suppose that this explosive can be actually made in Kabul itself. What with quick-firing guns and small-bore rifles the armaments of Afghanistan are becoming quite of the advanced modern type; and if Abdur Rahman had only qualified officers to train his infantry, his army would be a really formidable one. Even as matters now stand, the fighting capacity of the regulars and tribal militia is considerable, and in guerilla warfare the latter could seriously impede the advance of any invading force. It should be remembered also that the manufacture of Martinis has been steadily proceeding at Kabul for several years and that lakhs of cartridges are turned out monthly. The reserve thus placed at the Amir's disposal would enable him to arm at least 100,000 of the tribesmen at short notice, and he certainly would not hesitate to do this if an enemy appeared in his gates. The distribution of rifles and ammunition would enable the flower of the fighting races of Afghanistan to assist the regular army in case of a great war, and if the fanatical spirit of the people were excited every man would turn out.

There are certain critics of the policy of a "buffer State" who hold that the Government of India are creating a new Transvaal beyond the North-West Frontier, so far as regards the accumulation there of arms and munitions of war; but it should be remembered that the Amir has no quarrel with the British authorities and that his preparations are of the defensive kind. He has noted Russia's steady advance beyond the Caspian since 18:4, and he does not intend to leave his kingdom to his successor in a state which would invite attack. If the policy of leaving Afghanistan to stew in its own juice had been adopted by the British Government, His Highness would undoubtedly have turned to his old hosts, the Russians for subsidies and arms, and we might at the present moment have seen the Czar's political influence supreme at Kabul. As it is, the Amir, though constantly impressing upon his subjects the need of preparations for a great jehad—without mention of any particular Power to be attacked—shows no desire at all to break away from his alliance of twenty years' standing with England. The position, whether considered from a military or a political standpoint, may not be an ideal one so far as India is concerned, but it has its compensations. Afghanistan is a well-ordered kingdom, the strong personal rule of Abdur Rahman having knit the tribes together, and when His Highness dies in the fulness of years, his son Habibullah should have no hesitation in adopting his father's policy and continuing the offensive and defensive alliance with England: the alliance which the Amir openly announced at the banquet given in his honour at Rawalpindi by Lord Dufferin in April 1885.—*Pioneer.*

MR. C. W. BARTHOLOMEW, of Blakesley Hall, Towcester, has written to the late Lord Mayor offering to contribute the necessary funds for the provision of a fresco or panel in the ambulat ry of the Royal Exchange, in commemoration of the services of the City Imperial Volunteers, and has requested Sir Alfred Newton to carry out the arrangements, which he has gladly consented to do.

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH
Odol
PRICE: R2

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented throughout the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

TO INTENDING PURCHASERS

OF THE

"LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE"

ISSUED BY The Standard (LONDON).

URGENT NOTICE.

The first consignment of 500 copies of the limited edition for India of the "Library of Famous Literature" reached Calcutta and Bombay early in November.

The "Standard's" offer to deliver the work immediately for a preliminary payment of Rs. 10 was published in the press of India on November 12th. On Thursday November 29, at 3 o'clock the entire number of 500 copies had been subscribed, and in most cases the books had been despatched.

The "Standard" regrets therefore that it will be unable to make delivery of any additional orders until the second consignment, now on the way, shall have arrived.

In view of the extraordinary demand which the Library has awakened throughout India, the second consignment *will unquestionably be subscribed before it has arrived.* These copies will be allotted to those subscribers whose orders are registered with remittance within the next few days. It would be advisable for all who desire to receive their books early in January, to register their orders immediately at 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Those who Subscribe now will receive a temporary receipt, with registered number, and the 20 Volumes will all be despatched on their arrival in the sequence in which orders are booked. Rs. 10 paid now will secure you a copy for delivery early in January free of charge, as far as Bombay.

A Great Achievement.

500 copies of the Library of Famous Literature were bought, at Calcutta and Bombay, within seventeen days. That was, for India, a truly great achievement, great because it bespeaks a robust, deep-rooted appreciation of good literature on the part of both the European and the native residents. No one has ever thought of India as a great book-buying or book-loving nation. Geographical and climatic conditions are not such as would seem to the observer in Europe as conducive, in the highest degree, to intellectual pursuits. The European element, further more, constitutes but a minute fraction of the whole population of India. And, on the other hand, a very small proportion of the natives of India have learned to speak or read English.

Yet, in spite of these facts, five hundred copies (10,000 volumes) of the Limited Edition for India of the Library of Famous Literature have been subscribed and are now in the possession of the purchasers.

It is not the purpose of this notice to offer any comment respecting this remarkable showing further than to point out what seems to have been conclusively demonstrated:

1. *That a 20 volumes Literary work, of which in India 500 copies have been sold in seventeen days must be a work of peculiar interest and value to the people of India.*

2. *That many hundreds more will wish to possess themselves of it.*

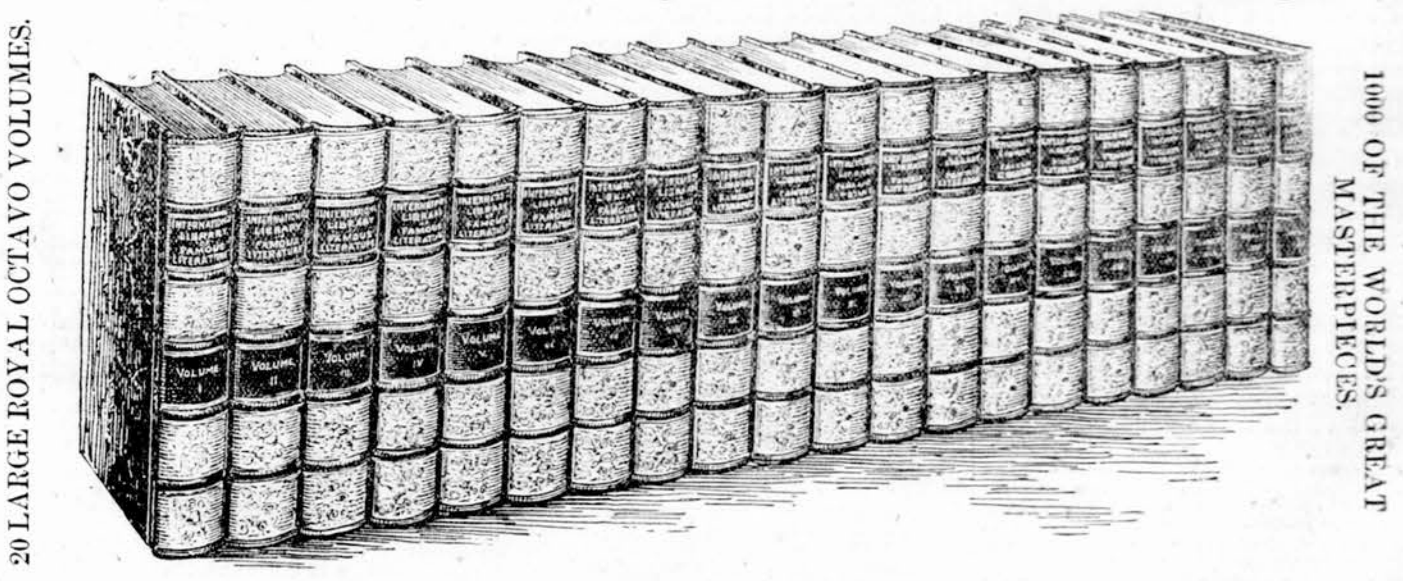
3. *That, in view of the fact that the "Standard," newspaper of London, which has issued the Library, will be able to supply for India only a strictly Limited number of copies, a great many persons will be disappointed if they do not register their orders promptly.*

The Ideal Books for Anglo-Indians.

(From the Article "India and the Library of Famous Lierature," by Dr. Richard Garnett, C. B. L.L. D. Editor-in Chief.)

The advantages which this anthology offers to the European resident in India are dissimilar from those proffered to the native reader, but not less substantial. The difficulty of keeping in contact with European culture must be felt painfully by all those whose duties compel them to remain long years in the East; and it is not the least serious aspect of the evil that such literature as is accessible is in general but the literature of the day. The new book and the new periodical find their way more or less to India, but the writing and thinking of the best authors are hardly to be met with outside a few of the largest cities. The anthology now offered will do much to remedy this misfortune. It is of course impossible that it should have any concern with the very latest literary productions, published more recently than itself. It must of necessity rely upon works already more or less stamped with the approval of mankind. It covers all ages, all generations in which literature has existed, and offers some examples of the styles of composition prevalent in every age. It is consequently a work of the greatest variety, full of novelty even for the widest reader, and varying its character with every volume. This, even more than its extent, renders it an intellectual resource that can never fail. The possessor, secluded as he may be in some lonely village or some remote up-country station, finds himself in contact with all the ages and enjoys every variety of literary style; while its extent enables him to set ennui at defiance, and renders him for a long time independent of every other intellectual resource. To many a dweller in the land of Ind, perhaps isolated from European society, and if not entirely so, at least suffering from great impairment of the ordinary facilities for European culture, such a visit from the great minds of past and present as this collection effects must seem as though the gods had come down from Heaven in the likeness of men.

More than 12,000 Copies of this great work have been sold in England


20 LARGE ROYAL OCTAVO VOLUMES.
1000 OF THE WORLD'S GREAT MASTERPIECES.
VOLUME I
VOLUME II
VOLUME III
VOLUME IV

THE BARGAIN. IN BRIEF.

The Library of Famous Literature is the greatest bargain in respect of the price that has ever been offered to the people of India. Those who are contemplating purchasing it should remember:

(1) The Library is offered at Half the Regular Price.

By manufacturing the twenty volumes in lots of 5,000 (100,000 volumes) at a time, *The Standard* has been able to reduce the cost of production; and by offering the work to the public direct, without the assistance of the bookseller, a further large saving has been effected, sufficient to warrant the issue of the Library at a price equivalent to half the price at which it would be offered if manufactured in the ordinary way.

(2) The Entire Twenty Volumes for a Preliminary Payment of Rs. 10.

The advantage of acquiring a twenty-volume work by a system of instalments involving a first payment of Rs. 10, and monthly payments of Rs. 10, will, it is believed, quickly commend itself to the people of India. The monthly payments are so small that no one will find it a hardship to meet them. By this convenient method of payment the Library has been brought within the reach of all who love wholesome literature, but who might not care to pay for the work in cash.

TEMPORARY PRICES FOR INDIA.

THE PRICE IN INDIA THE SAME AS THE PRICE IN LONDON.

	Cloth.	*Half-Persian Calf.*	*Three-quarter Levant.*	*Full Morocco.*
LONDON PRICE (Cash)	8½ Guineas	10½ Guineas	12½ Guineas	16½ Guineas.
INDIA PRICE (Cash)	Rs. 134	Rs. 166	Rs. 197	Rs. 260

The Cash Prices are about 10 per cent. less than the Prices for Deferred payments, and will be especially attractive to those who prefer to send a cheque in full payment.)

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.—ORDER FORM.

(These special prices apply only to the present offer, and will be withdrawn, in a short time, when the Edition is exhausted.)

THE MANAGER, **The Standard,** 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

(All Cheques in respect of orders should be made payable to A. T. BROWN.)

[Date]..............................1900

I enclose herewith **Rs. 10;** for which please send me the complete set of 20 volumes of ***The Library of Famous Literature*** (together with the Gallery of Ten "Famous Literary Paintings"), bound in—

Cloth. Half Persian Calf. Three Quarter Red Levant. Full Morocco. { *Strike out three of these.*

I agree to complete my purchase of the work by
14 further payments of **Rs. 10** per month (for **Cloth**).
*18 further payments of **Rs. 10** per month (for **Half Persian Calf**).*
*21 further payments of **Rs. 10** per month (for **Three Quarter Red Levant**).*
28 further payments of **Rs. 10** per month (for **Full Morocco**).

My next payment shall be due upon the dispatch of the 20 volumes; and my succeeding payments on the corresponding day of each month thereafter. Until such payments are complete, I engage that the volumes, not being my property, shall not be disposed of by sale or otherwise. I further agree that if owing to unforeseen circumstances, of which you shall be the judge, the volumes cannot be delivered, the return of the deposit of Rs. 10 to me shall cancel this agreement.

Signed..............................
11 B.G. *Address*..............................
Please address the package to..............................

The Library will be delivered free of charge as far as Calcutta or Bombay, but the Limited Edition for India is sold at so low a price that the cost of carriage beyond these points must be paid by the subscriber.

* NOTE ON BINDINGS.—The Library is bound in Cloth only in conformity to the usual custom. The Half-Persian Calf is a very attractive and durable binding. But we particularly recommend the Three-Quarter Red Levant Morocco as the handsomest and most artistic form of the work, and on account of its relative cheapness. It is an ornament to any library or drawing-room. For presentation purposes, or for those who desire the finest bindings obtainable, the sumptuous Full Morocco will be found to meet every requirement.

100-PAGE PROSPECTUS POST FREE.

To give the intending subscriber the fullest possible opportunity to judge the merit of the work, and as a slight hint of "the infinite riches in a little room" to be had in the Library, an unusually handsome Prospectus has been prepared. Its pages are of the same size as the pages of the Library. They are set in the same type, and printed on the same kind of paper.

APPLICATION FOR PROSPECTUS

TO BE CUT OUT AND POSTED.

(The name of the Paper in which this is published must in every case be given.)

..............................1900.

THE MANAGER, *THE STANDARD,*
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Having read in ....your Special Temporary Offer for India of "The Library of Famous Literature" at the London Price, I wish to examine the Illustrated Prospectus, with a view to becoming a subcriber before the edition for India has been exhausted. Kindly send Prospectus and Order Form to the following address:

11 B.G. *Name*..............................
Address and Occupation..............................
....

An Illustrated Prospectus Post Free upon Application. Specimens of the Volumes may be seen at the Temporary Bombay Office of the '*Standard,*' 57, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE TELEGRAPHIC RATE BETWEEN INDIA AND EUROPE.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—Might I ask you to favour me by publishing the enclosed correspondence?

The only observation which I venture to make upon the memorandum is that it seems passing strange that while substantial reductions have been successfully effected upon trans-Indian messages to Australia and the Far East, the high rate to India must remain unchanged owing to the apparently insuperable barrier presented by the necessity of gaining the assent of Russia and Germany. In the case of the reduction of the rate to Australia this obstacle seems to have vanished into thin air. The rate to Australia is at present 4s. per word, with the prospect of a reduction to 2s. 6d. per word; while the Indian rate has for the last 14 years been steadily maintained at 4s., although the distance to be traversed is only one half of that to Australia.

The misgiving I expressed in the House of Commons that we may after all find ourselves balked of the promised concessions by the bogey of the Telegraph Convention appears unfortunately to have come too true. It will be an unpleasant surprise to many to discover to what an extent the business community of the Empire has been rendered subservient to the good will and pleasure of foreign Governments and private companies, and how the Indian Government Telegraph Department officials have allowed themselves to fall blindly into such a position that they have to surrender any right to advance the interests of the public, whose servants they are.

This situation forcibly illustrates the frank admission made by Mr. Hanburg, in reply to my speech, May 22, that the Indian Government had been circumvented in the matter of the joint purse agreement by the crafty "ingenuity" of the companies, with the result that that arrangement is "not in the public interest."

The convention appears to be a convenient shield behind which the companies protect themselves from competition, while, on the other hand, they themselves disregard its provisions by entering into private bargains with the Governments concerned, as is shown in the memorandum.

The only means of emancipating ourselves from this medieval thraldom would seem to be by starting an independent land and cable route, apart from the territories and lines of the Governments and companies at present interested. Some such scheme, feasible in character and which may be expeditiously carried out at a comparatively modest cost, I hope to have the honour of laying before the departmental committee and the Indian Government. The consent and close co-operation of the latter would, of course, be indispensable to the launching of such an enterprise.—Your obedient servant,

EDWARD SASSOON.

25, Park-lane, W., Nov. 13.

25, Park-lane, W., Oct. 5, 1900.

Dear Lord George Hamilton,—Now that the turmoil of borough elections is past, I approach you with the following suggestion.

The 1s. 6d. reduction on Indian cable rates is still hanging fire, although it is nearly five months since Mr. Hanbury announced it as on the point of coming into force. I cannot imagine any cause for this delay, unless it be the adjusting of the question of proportionate responsibility in regard to the further lowering to 2s. If I am right in this assumption, may I make an informal proposal, on behalf of my committee, that the matter of a further reduction by 6d. be shelved for the moment? It would be time to consider it whenever the increase in traffic brings the matter within a measurable distance of practical arrangement. But, for the present, would it not be better not to deprive the community of the enjoyment of the concession of 1s. 6d. per word now definitely agreed upon? "While the grass grows, the steed starves"; I would therefore, earnestly urge the bringing into force of the 2s. 6d. rate as soon as may be, with the understanding that the question of an ultimate reduction will be taken up and deliberated on at leisure, more especially in view of the approaching assembly of the departmental committee, whose investigations and finding may not improbably lead to some useful light being thrown upon that subsidiary point and thus assist materially its solution.

Pray forgive my intrusion. Believe me, yours very truly,

EDWARD SASSOON.

Copy.

Dear Sir Edward,—Though you, from the interest you take in the telegraphic rate between India and Europe, are well acquainted with the difficulties attending any reduction in the existing rate, many others equally interested, but less well informed, are not so conversant with them. I have had a memorandum drawn up giving a succinct and intelligible account of the obstacles to be overcome before the rates between India and Europe can be cheapened, and, if you wish it, I have no objection to its publication. It would interest the commercial public, not only as indicating the difficulties now to be faced, but it might also stimulate experts and authorities upon telegraphic facilities to try and devise for the future arrangements which, while based upon International Telegraph Convention, might be freed from some of the trammels of the present system.—Believe me, yours truly,

GEORGE HAMILTON.

Copy.

Memorandum on the reduction of the telegraphic rate between India and Europe.

1. The existing International Telegraph Convention is the one agreed upon by the representatives of the States assembled at the St. Petersburg Conference in 1875. It was revised at Budapest in 1896, and remains in force for an indifinite period, but any State can renounce its adhesion on giving one year's notice. Those States which adhere to it are bound not to alter their tariffs without the consent of the administrations interested—that is to say, those over whose lines or through whose territory the messages in question pass.

2. At the present time all the European and nearly all the extra-European States are parties to it, and most of the British and foreign State colonies. Many of the private telegraph companies have also adhered and are bound by the rules and regulations of the Convention, but they have no vote although allowed to send representatives to the conferences.

3. If India were to withdraw from the International Telegraph Convention, the tariff might be reduced independently of the consent of the other administrations interested. But in that case the Indian and the Indo European Telegraph Departments would find themselves completely isolated and cut off from all official communication with all the other telegraph administrations, and the other administrations would be free to raise their rates against Indian correspondence, as India formerly did, for up to about 1890 the Indian terminal rates was higher for the correspondence exchanged with non-adhering States than it was with others. If many States were to withdraw and make their own regulations and arrange their own tariffs independently the confusion would be endless. The International Convention aims at avoiding such confusion and at opening as many routes as possible to the public at equal charges. It may be compared to the Postal Union, which has the same object in view, viz., the increase of the facilities for international correspondence.

4. This is the first restriction upon the freedom of action of the parties concerned, apart from this the Eastern Telegraph and the Indo-European Telegraph Companies and the Indo-Europan Telegraph Department entered into a joint purse arrangement in 1878. By a common purse is meant a purse into which two or more administrations working between or partly between the same places agree to put all their net receipts for the purpose of division.

5. Article V. of the agreement provides that no alterations of tariff for messages originating in or destined for India shall be made without mutual consent.

6. This Joint Purse Agreement remains in force so long as the Indo-European Company's concessions from Persia, Russia, and Germany are in existence. The Persian and Russian concessions have been extended to 1925. The company have applied to Germany for a renewal of its concession.

7. Whilst these concessions are in existence the agreement can only be terminated by mutual consent.

8. Attempts have been made at various times to effect a reduction in the tariff between Europe and India. At the International Telegraph Conference held in 1886 the telegraph rate between Europe and India was reduced from 4s. 6d. to 4s. per word. At the conference held in 1896 the Eastern Telegraph Company and the Indo-European Telegraph Company—the two companies which have control of the two main telegraph routes to India, viz., the Malta-Suez-Aden route and the line through Germany, Russia, and Persia—refused to agree to a further reduction. Consequently the rate remains at 4s. per word.

9. In 1899 the Government of India pressed for an immediate and substantial reduction of the rate. They drew attention to the fact that the rate between Australia and Europe was only 4s. 9d. per word, that in 1897 the rates between other countries in the Far East and Europe were considerably reduced, and that while the actual charge for the transmission of a trans-Indian message from Europe to Madras is 3·85f. per word, the rate for Indian messages still remains at 5f. (4s.).

10. The Eastern Telegraph Company agreed to an immediate reduction of the rate to 2s. 6d. a word and the representatives of the Indo-European Telegraph Company also expressed their willingness to accept such reduction; but under the terms of that company's concessions from Russia and Germany it is obliged to obtain the consent of these Governments before any alteration in the rates can be finally agreed on. The reason of this is that the through rate to India via the Indo-European route is made up of the transit and terminal rates of the various countries through whose territories the line passes, and these rates have been fixed at the various international telegraph conferences and inscribed in the international convention. The Indo-European company farms these rates in Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and Persia, i.e., it collects the full rate and only pays to these countries either a fixed sum per word by way of royalty, or an annual sum as rent of the line. In the event of any reduction in the through rate being made, it becomes necessary to reduce all these transit rates, and this alteration can only be done in accordance with the rules of the International Telegraph Convention, under which it is necessary to obtain the consent of all the administrations intersted. Until such consent is obtained no single one of the administrations can make any alteration in its "conventional" rates. Further, it is necessary for the Indo-European Company to obtain the consent of the concessionary Governments to accept a proportionately smaller sum as royalty or annual rent, otherwise the company would not be able to bear the serious loss of revenue which a reduction of the tariff would involve.

11. The joint purse agreement mentioned above is purely a mutual insurance arrangement entered into between these two companies and the Indo-European Telegraph Department of the Government of India, under which all the net receipts of each partner are paid into a common fund and drawn out again at certain fixed proportions during normal working and reduced proportions during prolonged interruptions.

12. If the Indo-European Telegraph Department did not belong to the joint purse, it could not reduce its tariffs without the consent of the other administrations interested, and in face of this regulation the administrations could hardly agree to a modification which would create a competitive rate and would be strongly opposed by the companies.

13. The consent of Russia and Germany to the proposed reduction is awaited. The German Telegraph Administration has stated that subject to certain reservations it is not opposed to a reduction, and the Indo-European Telegraph Company is still in communication with it on the subject. Communications are also in progress with the Russian Telegraph Administration, but until both these administrations agree, it will not be possible to introduce the reduced rate.

7th November, 1900.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MDLLE. MANACEIN in a paper to the International Congress of Psychology gives her experimental results on the influence of diet on the disposition of animals. She found that dogs are quieter and less quarrelsome on a vegetable than meat food. Richet has also found that dogs, while more quarrelsome, are also more affectionate on a diet of raw meat. It seems to sharpen all their instincts.

The Pedological Bureau of Antwerp have made experiments on the grip of children of eight and nine years. The force of grip in boys and girls of this age increased from October to January, fell from January to March, and rose again to June or July. The maximum force of grip occurred in June and July, the minimum in March.

According to the observations of Netchaeff, of St. Petersburg, school children remember things they have seen, or the names of them better than other things. Up to the age of 12 or 14 their memory for names of emotions is poor, and beyond that age it is poor for names of numbers and abstractions. Boys excel in remembering objects, and girls in remembering names or numbers.

The ololiuhqui is a Mexican plant of the genus Impomea, which produces intoxication. According to Jose Raminez, of the Commissariat of Mexico at the late Paris Exhibition, writing in the "Revue Scientifique," it was important in ancient Mexico. It is a twisted plant with white flowers and heart-shaped leaves, and was also called gohnaxihuatl, or "serpent grass." The seeds are like those of Coriander. It has a heating effect as medicine, and cures colds. The powdered root mixed with turpentine is a remedy for broken or dislocated bones. Formerly the Indian medicine men ate the plant or drank a decoction of the seed to intoxicate or hallucinate themselves in order to see demons. The ancient Mexicans worshipped it as well as the "peiote" (mezcal) as a leading divinity.

The French Government have adopted the wireless telegraphy of Tissot and Ducretet; the Germans and Austrians are trying that of Schaeffer, and the American Navy one of their own. It is hoped to connect Heligoland and Bremen, a distance of 100 miles, by the Schaeffer system, in which the "coherer" is formed of strips of metal foil on glass. Obviously, this word "coherer" however suitable in the early days, is now so objectionable that it ought to be replaced by another.

It is stated that Captain Lina Beecher, of Brooklyn, proposes to run aerial electric trains from New York to Chicago, so as to cover the distance of 1,000 miles, or thereabout, in five hours. Mr. Westinghouse, the well-known practical electrical engineer, does not condemn the project.

The "Electrician" illustrates a new electric stove, or radiator, brought out by Mr. Dowsing, for warming rooms. It has four big electric lamps radiating light and heat in front of a copper reflector, which gets hot itself.

"Fielden's Magazine" described a new method of welding rails and pipes on the-pot, invented by Dr. Goldschmidt of Essen. The melting-pot is filled with taroil, an inflammable mixture is added, and the whole ignited with a match. Spoonfuls of "thermit," a new compound of metallic oxides and aluminium, are thrown in, and temperatures of about 3,000° C. are produced.

The American system of night signalling by coloured lamps is under trial in our Navy. Each lantern has three electric lamps with red, clear, and green glasses, and the combinations of different colours give the signals.

It has been stated that the chief contract for the Pacific cable will be given to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company. The tender, including cost of stations, apparatus, and repairing ship, amounts to nearly two millions sterling.

In the "Zeitschrift fur practische Geologie" Herr Lungwitz writes of the gold in trees. It only amounts to from about 5d. to 5s. per ton of ashes. The metal tends to collect in the trunk near the roots. Of course the quantity is greater according to the auriferous character of the soil, and probably, too, the intensity of growth, so that in tropical countries gold may exist in many plants.

Officials of the United States Weather Bureau state that fermentation of moist hay can raise the temperature to 374° Fah., and so ignite clover hay. The best preventative of spontaneous combustion in hay is a rapid and complete ventilation, so as to keep the temperature below this figure.

The American "Kitson" light is a very powerful petroleum lamp with an incandescent mantle of the Auer type. The oil is vaporised and mixed with air beforehand to feed the flame. An ordinary Auer mantle gives a light of only 50 candles with gas, and 500 candles with the Kitson petroleum.

Peat is now used in the furnaces of the locomotives on the Nicolas Railway, France.

According to MM. Ebert and Hoffmann a piece of metal, wax, or glass, &c., suspended in liquid air becomes electrified (negatively, and the electricity is traced to crystals of ice in the liquid rubbing against the solid body.

A new determination of the speed of light has been made by M. Perrotin, of the Nice Observatory. He finds it to be 299 900 kilometres a second. Michelson made it 299,910, and Cornu 300,400 kilometres a second.

Professor Girod, of the Faculty of Sciences, Clermont, in a recent paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, confirms the view that Western Europe was invaded from the South by a longheaded race, and afterwards from the North by a broad-headed race in the remote age of rough flint implements.

The "Journal of Geology" has an article on the origin of cave saltpetre by Mr. W. H. Hess. The Mammoth Cave and others in America yielded saltpetre to supply gunpowder for the American troops in the war of 1812, and it was thought to come from bat guano; but Mr. Hess shows that it really comes from water percolating into the cave impregnated with nitrates from the soil.

Mr. J. Gray and Mr. J. F. Tocher, from observations made at Strathdon, West Aberdeenshire, infers that at some distant date an early tall broadheaded people with dark hair and blue eyes, descendants of the Bronze Age men, who, perhaps, came from South-east Europe, were driven inland by shorter blondes, with narrower heads, from North Germany.

According to "Nature," a son of Dr. Manson, London, allowed himself to be bitten by anopheles mosquitoes, which had been fed on the blood of a malaria fever patient in Rome. Within a forthnight he was taken with the fever, and his blood contained parasites like those causing the fever of the Roman patient. This experiment is regarded as proving to the hilt that malaria is conveyed by mosquitos from man to man.

In Cologne, automobiles must carry a number large enough to be read at some distance, and every driver must have a licence. Bells must be used instead of signal trumpets, and the vehicles must have two brakes.

A steam yacht capable of running 40 miles an hour is being built in America, after the "Ellide" pattern, which does nearly 35 knots. She is a twin-screw yacht of 60 tons displacement, with engines of 4,000 horse-power. Channel steamers doing 30 knots are said to be under consideration.

"Caseol" is cheese made of sterilised skim milk and free of dangerous microbes. It is the invention of a Swedish chemist, and is said to be under trial in London dairies. It is not only safer, but more digestible than ordinary cheese.

"BY THE KING'S COMMAND"

was written by Victor Hugo; but by the king's command was also written the title "The Royal Cocoa Factory" of C. J. Van Houten & Zoon. By command of King William III. the works of the world-famed Cocoa Manufacturers were styled as above. The title is peculiarly appropriate, and more so than it may appear at first sight, for the whole of the civilized world has recognised Van Houten's Cocoa as "The King of Cocoas" and it is only right that The King of Cocoas should be produced at the Royal Cocoa Factory. It has been so called because it is quite pure; it is highly digestible; and it is soluble to a degree unapproached by any other cocoa in existence. It is cheap; it costs less than one farthing per cup; it is easily assimilated and digested by the weakest stomach; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of beef-tea. Easily made, appetizing in aroma, and of most delicious taste.

HAVE YOU TRIED
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.

TRADE MARK:
"Flash Light."

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

Especially adapted for *up-country use,* where gas is not available.

Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz.:—

Railway Stations, Workshops Factories, Gardens, Public Halls tc.

The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Wanted Respectable Agents

For further articulars apply to

A. MAHLER

SOLE AGENT FOR
THE WELSBACH PATENT INCANDE
CENT GAS LIGHT
AND
WASHINGTON INCANDESCENT OIL
LIGHT CO.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Gold Medals Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ON[illegible]

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

To further protect the public against worthless imitations

Messrs. LEA & PERRINS now print their Signature in WHITE across the RED LABEL of each bottle.

LOOK FOR { THE WHITE SIGNATURE.

Anyone copying same will be proceeded against.

PERFECTION IN
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
OUR NEW SPECIALITIES.
NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

CROW PRINCE
Rs. 45 per 1000.

ADMIRAL
Rs. 40 pe 1000.

These Cigarettes have been recently placed on the market. and, be their excellent quality, have already secured a sale of several thousands.

Guaranteed fresh, consignment received by every P. & O. Mail.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

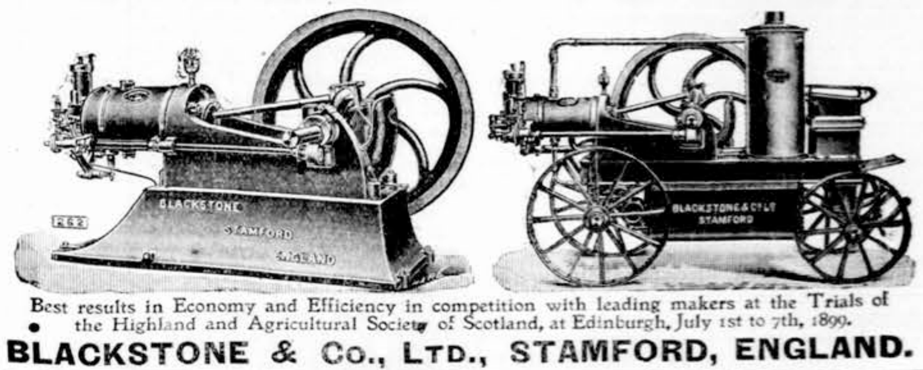
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.



Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

BLACKSTONE & Co., LTD., STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

"G.B."

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.
WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

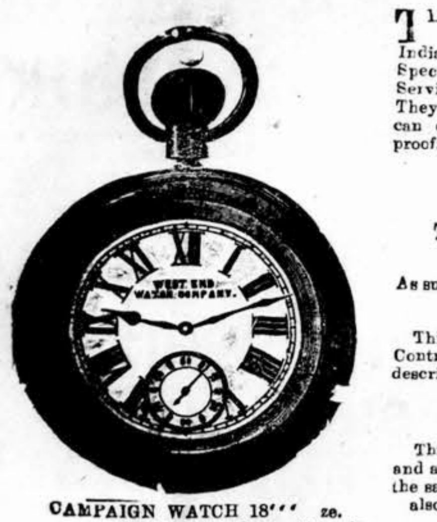
EPPS'S COCOA

P[illegible]es the [illegible]owing
Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR,
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
YOUR GROCER AND
STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London,
England

EPPS'S COCOA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WEST END GUARD'S WATCHES.



THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY'S GUARD'S Keyless Lever WATCHES have been adopted by the Majority of Indian Railways for Guard's and Driver's use. These Watches are Specially Designed with a view to the requirements of Railway Service, *viz.*:—GREAT STRENGTH and PERFECT ACCURACY They are made with very bold hands and figures, so that the time can easily be read at night, and the cases are Damp and Dust-proof. They are made in two qualities.

THE PIONEER (Guaranteed for three years).
As supplied to the East Indian Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case. Price Rs. 25.

THE STANDARD OR IMPROVED GUARDS.

(Guaranteed for six years.)

As supplied to the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case............Price Rs. 32.
„ „ Sterling Silver Case .... „ „ 50.

This Watch is specially recommended to Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, and others requiring a Watch of the most accurate description combined with the ability to withstand rough usage.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

As supplied to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

This Watch is made in 18''' or ordinary size (2 inches Diameter) and also in 16''' or small size (1¾ inches Diameter). It is made on the same principle as the Pioneer Watch, but is of smaller size, and also guaranteed for three years.

CAMPAIGN WATCH 18''' size.

Price in Nickel Case, either size.		Price in Sterling Silver Case, either size.	
OPEN FACE	Rs. 24	OPEN FACE	Rs. 38
HUNTING	„ 26-8	HUNTING	„ 42
HALF-HUNTING	„ 29	HALF HUNTING	„ 45

Also in Black Oxydised Steel Cases. Open Face only. Either size Rs. 26-8.

We invite special attention to these Watches in Sterling Silver Hunting and Half Hunting Cases. Their neat appearance, heavy cases, and sound qualities make them SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATIONS AND PRIZES. Suitable Inscriptions can be engraved at a Moderate Cost.

Any of the above Watches will be forwarded by V. P. P. at our risk to any part of India or Burmah.

Our Illustrated Price List of Watches, Clocks, &c., will be sent Post Free on application to

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY

BOMBAY—31, HORNBY ROW. 11, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use
Boiled Soap
for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.

Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spot on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION)

CHOLERA! CHOLERA! CHOLERA!

If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy for Cholera.* It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

H. Barrett, Engineer Kaiser-i-Hind Mill:—Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" gave relief at once and proved successful in all cases of choleric symptoms.—Dr. Bezonji Naoroji, L. M. and S: Batliwala & Co.'s *Cholerol* is a sure and safe remedy for Cholera.—Dr. Nowroji Burjorji Lam, L. M. & S: Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" is a sure specific for Cholera. I have found it extremely useful in several cases affording marvellous relief.—B. Salunker & Co., Commission Agents: We have great pleasure in testifying to the marvellous efficacy of Messrs. Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol," a specific for cholera. We have used it in several cases without any failure.—Patels or Head men of Worli, Koliwada, Bombay:—During the recent epidemic of cholera at Worli, Koliwada, not a single man died—who used the "Cholerol" according to Dr. Batliwala's directions.—J. Chavis, Esq., Supdt., Water Works, Bombay Municipality: Lives of my workmen, who reside in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli and attacked by cholera, have been saved by Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol." There was *not a sigle case of failure.*

Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and eveywhere.

At Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.

ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

FULL NOURISHMENT.
PARTLY PREDIGESTED.
STERILIZED.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

IN POWDER FORM.
KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

GUN METAL GOODS.

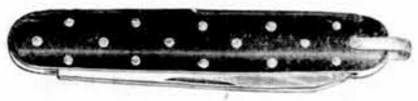
LATEST NOVELTIES.

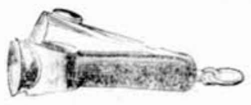
TURQUOISE SET, GOLD BEATEN AND SILVER BEATEN

CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, CARD CASES, CIGAR CUTTERS, KNIVES AND PENCIL CASES.

Cigar Cutter, etc., Rs. 16.

Turquoise Set Cigar Cutter, Rs. 6-8.


Turquoise Set Knife, Rs. 9-8.

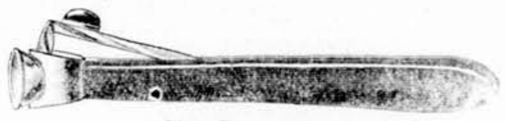

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.

Three Colour Pencil, Rs. 15.

Pencil Case, Rs. 10.

Pencil, Rs. 8-8.


Cigar Cutter, Rs. 15.

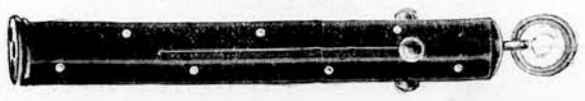
Cigarette Tubes, Rs. 6, 15, 19.

Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 10.

Tri-coloured Gun Metal, Rs. 10-8.

Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 5-8.

Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.


Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.

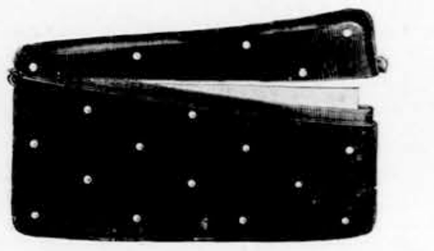
Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.

Magic Action Pencil, Rs. 10-8.

Silver Beaten Rs. 17

Gold Beaten, Rs. 17.

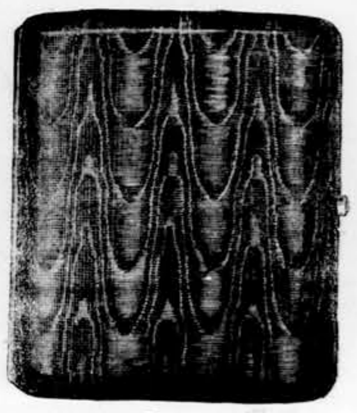
Turquoise Set, Rs. 11.

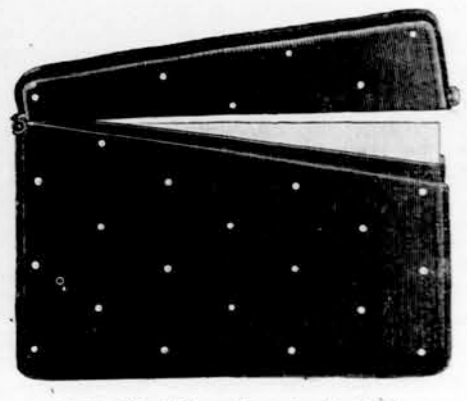

Gents' Case, Card Turquoise Set, Rs. 16-8; Plain, Rs. 12-8.

Memorandum Case Turquoise Set, Rs. 20.

Silver Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 32-8.

Gold Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 31.


Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19


Ladies' Card Case, Turquoise Studded, Rs. 25-8; Plain, Rs. 16-8.

Ladies' Card Case, Gold and Turquoise Snape, Rs. 38.

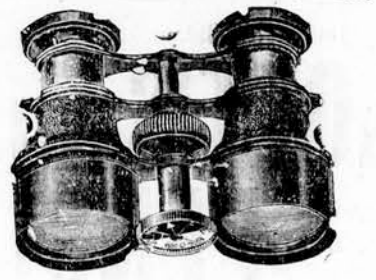
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES,



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only $4\frac{3}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co. Ld. HART ST. LONDON

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS

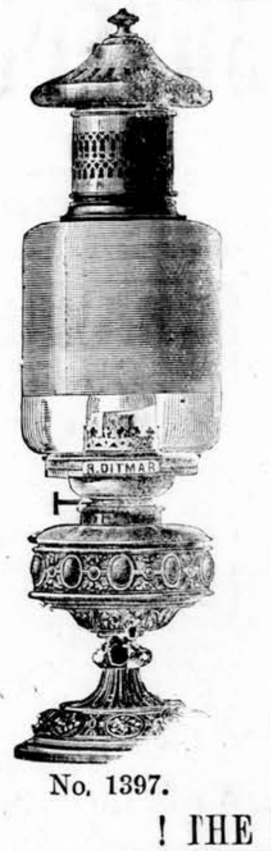
most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—*"A beautiful and interesting preparation."* BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—*"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."*

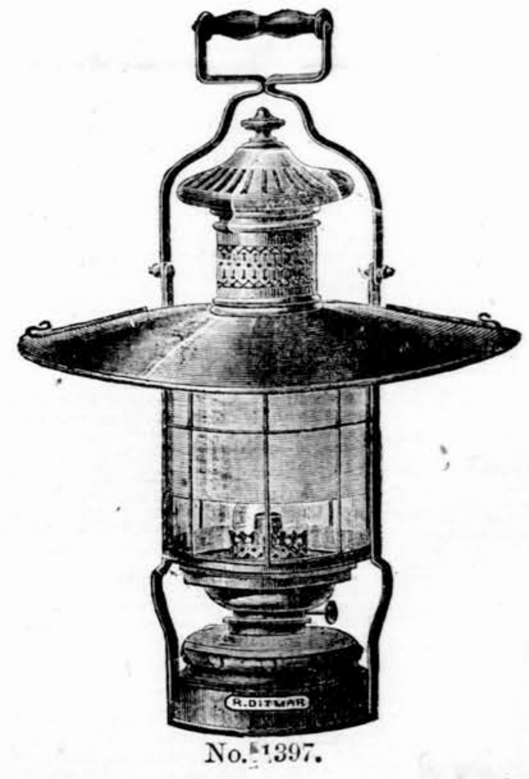
SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

LAMPS! DITMAR-LAMPS AND LANTERNS!

THE ONLY HOUSE
FOR RELIABLE STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS.


No. 1397.

! ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION !


No. 1397.

! ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE RICE LIST SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION !

! THE EN-TOUT-CAS-COMBINATION LANTERN !!

The En-tout-cas-Combination Lamp No. 1397 is an absolute necessity for Travellers and in Camp life. It gives every imaginable Comfort, can be used as HANGING LAMP, TABLE LAMP or BRACKET LAMP, and requires a box of only 20"×14"×11½" to be carried about. It is made of the very best material, HURRICANE-PROOF, and gives a most excellent light.

No. 1396 2nd size fitted with Ditmar's Patent Cosmos Burner 10'''...Rs. 27 0 0 complete with box, spare chimney and wick.
No. 1397 1st „ „ „ „ „ 14''' ... , 29 0 0 „ „ „ „

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor:—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, EN

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.